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# HISTORY OF CHARTERHOUSE.

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London.
fr. 148.

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**School and Playground.**

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# Charter-House,

## ITS FOUNDATION AND HISTORY;

WITH A BRIEF

## Memoir of the Founder, Thomas Sutton, Esq.

ILLUSTRATED BY W. C. BLANCHARD.

London:

M. SEWELL, 8, CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE.

MDCCCXLIX

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# PREFACE.

Frequent enquiries having been addressed to the Publisher for information relative to "Charterhouse" as a charitable institution and public school, the present compilation has been undertaken with the view of affording in a single volume, and at a moderate cost, such authentic particulars regarding it as will, it is hoped, be found of general interest.

8, Charterhouse Square,
1st Jan., 1849.

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## GOVERNORS, 1611.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
LORD ELLESMERE
EARL OF SALISBURY
BISHOP OF LONDON
BISHOP OF ELY
SIR EDWARD COKE
SIR THOS. FOSTER
SIR HENRY HOBART
DEAN JNO. OVERALL
DEAN GEO. MOUNTAIN
HENRY THURSBY, ESQ.
GEOFFREY NIGHTINGALE, ESQ.
RICHARD SUTTON, ESQ.
JOHN LAWE, ESQ.
THOS. BROWNE, ESQ.
THE MASTER, REV. J. HUTTON.

## GOVERNORS, 1849.

THE QUEEN
THE QUEEN DOWAGER
THE PRINCE ALBERT
ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
THE LORD CHANCELLOR
ARCHBISHOP OF YORK
DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY
DUKE OF WELLINGTON
EARL OF DEVON
EARL OF LIVERPOOL
EARL HOWE
EARL OF RIPON
LORD JOHN RUSSELL
BISHOP OF LONDON
BISHOP OF LLANDAFF
LORD LYNDHURST
LORD DENMAN
RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.
THE MASTER, VEN. ARCHDEACON HALE, M.A.

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Entrance Gate.

# CHAPTER I.

## INTRODUCTORY HISTORY

OF

## CHARTER-HOUSE.

CHARTER-HOUSE, with its noble buildings, is still a seclusion in the heart of London. Situated at the distance of a single half-mile in a direction north of St. Paul's, and occupying with its buildings and grounds between twelve and thirteen acres, it is probably the largest property in the



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metropolis which has resisted the inroads of commerce, and preserved its original character. Although surrounded by narrow and confined streets, in its airy and extensive grounds, inclosed within walls, its inmates enjoy healthy retirement, shut out to a great extent from the noise and turmoil of the great metropolis. It is one of the few places, if not the only one, in the midst of the crowded habitations of London, where the schoolboy may still be seen enjoying, upon an ample green, the healthful old English game of Cricket: yet, of a place so remarkable, few of the inhabitants of London know much more than its name. It is remembered by the passer-by more by its high, overhanging wall (now rebuilt), always threatening to *tumble*, but never falling, than by any other circumstance. Of its interior, or of the noble objects to which it is devoted, or its history, so full of interest, little or nothing is generally known.

As it is the chief object of the following pages to give an account of Sutton's Foundation, and of Charter-House in its existing state, it will be impossible, within the narrow limits of this little work, to do more than offer a brief historical notice of the old buildings, &c.

In the middle of the fourteenth century the plague, coming from Asia, after travelling through the principal countries of Europe, reached England, at the close of the year 1348. The popula-

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tion of London, then crowded in dirty, narrow, and ill-ventilated streets, died in such numbers, that the ordinary churchyards were soon filled; and, further burying places being required, Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, purchased three acres of land, called at that time "No-man's-land," now "Wilderness Row," and, inclosing them with a brick wall, consecrated the same as a burial-place for the poor and needy.

In the following year, the pestilence still continuing its work of destruction, Sir Walter de Manny, following the example of the Bishop, purchased of the Master and Brethren of St. Bartholomew's Spittle a piece of ground adjoining the three acres, called Spittle Croft, now the Charter-House grounds and Square, containing thirteen acres and a rod; which having been consecrated, more than 50,000 persons were buried in it.

The same benefactor soon after built a chapel there, about the centre of the present Charter-House Square, for offering up masses for the souls of those who were buried: intending also, as appears from a Bull of Pope Clement VI., to add a college, with a superior and twelve chaplains; but, being called to the wars abroad, he disposed of the whole property to Michael de Northburgh, Stratford's successor in the bishoprick of London.

This ecclesiastic bequeathed the greater part of his property, at his death on the 9th of September,

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1361, for founding at the new burying-place a monastery of Carthusian Friars: an order instituted in 1080, by Bruno, at Chartreux, in the French district of Grenoble.

Sir Walter de Manny greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry and high bearing in the wars in France. A native, and Lord of the Town of Manny, in the province of Hainault, he came over to England in the train of Philippa of Hainault on her marriage with King Edward the Third, who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Engaged in many of the great battles directed by the king and his valiant son, the Black Prince, Sir Walter was present at the memorable siege of Calais; and succeeded, with the assistance of his lady, in appeasing the anger of the English monarch, and saving the lives of the French hostages who were condemned to be executed.

Returning to England, advanced in years, Sir Walter de Manny, in the year 1371, with the consent of the Bishop of London, Simon of Sudbury, to whom Michael de Northburgh had bequeathed the patronage and care of his foundation, took on himself the care of erecting and endowing a monastery of twenty-four Carthusians. The charter of donation bears date the 28th of March, in the forty-fifth of Edward the Third, and is preserved in Charter-House Evidence-house.

Sir Walter died in 1372, and was buried with

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great pomp in the monastery, his funeral being attended by the king, his children, and the barons and prelates of England.

From this time the monastery continued to flourish until that remarkable period in the history of the church, the reign of Henry the Eighth. The monks of this convent, having refused to renounce the Pope and acknowledge the King as the head of the English church, their Prior, John Houghton, and their Proctor, Humphrey Middlemore, were committed to the Tower; but, after a month's imprisonment, they, with others of the monastery, with some hesitation, subscribed what was required of them, and certified the same under their hands in June, 1534.

But this forced compliance neither won the good will of the monks nor secured the favour of the King, who appointed governors of the convent to take the custody of the keys and make all receipts and payments of the house; having power also to examine each of the monks as to his own opinions and those of his fellows; to confine them, if necessary, to their cloisters; to take from them all books containing errors; to cause them to abandon improper ceremonies; to order sermons to be preached for their reformation, none being allowed to be absent; and finally, if necessary, to commit them to prison until disposed of by the Council.

Not long after, the determination of the monarch

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to overbear all opposition to his wishes exhibited itself in its sternest form. On the 4th of May, 1535, Prior Houghton, with two other Carthusian priors, and a monk of Sion House, having been convicted of speaking against the King and his supremacy, were hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; one of the quarters of Houghton being placed over the gate of Charter-House as a warning to the convent. This terrible example does not, however, appear to have satisfied the King's anger: for in little more than a month later, Humphrey Middlemore, Houghton's companion in prison, together with William Exmew and Sebastian Nudigate, three of the chief monks of the convent, shared a similar fate, their execution being accompanied with circumstances of still more barbarous cruelty.

New statutes having been enacted against the Pope, this convent was again required to renounce him upon oath, and to acknowledge the King as supreme head of the Church of England. The new prior and the major part of the monks did so; but ten others refused, and were committed close prisoners to Newgate, where nine of them were soon "despatched by the hand of God;" whereof, says Thomas Bedyll, "considering their behaviour and the whole matter, I am not sorry, but would that all such as love not the King's Highness and his worldly honour were in like case." The same

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authority states that the Prior, "at my instigation, constantly moved and finally persuaded his brethren to surrender their house, lands, and goods into the King's hands, and to trust only to his mercy and grace."

The monastery was surrendered to King Henry the Eighth on the 10th of June, 1537, its annual revenues at the time amounting to £642..4s..6d.

Some time after, on the 12th of June, 1542, it was bestowed upon John Brydges and Thomas Hales, groom of the King's hales and tents, for their joint lives, in consideration of the safe keeping of the King's tents and pavilions, &c.; but was soon again surrendered to the King, and given, on the 14th of April, 1545, to Sir Edward North, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, valued at £50 per annum, Sir Edward granting to Brydges and Hales an annuity of £10 per annum, with benefit of survivorship.

The Duke of Northumberland bought Charter-House of Sir Edward North; but the Duke being afterwards beheaded in 1553, it again reverted to the Crown, and was restored by the Queen to Sir Edward, then created Lord North.

Queen Elizabeth, on her accession to the throne, was conducted in great state from Hatfield to Charter-House, where she stayed five days. Again, on the 10th of July, 1561, the Queen paid Lord North a visit at Charter-House, and remained till

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the 14th. Burleigh's Diary, referring to this visit, says:—"the Queen supped at my house in Strand (Savoy) before it was finished, and she came by the fields from Christchurch. Great cheer was made till midnight, when she rode back to the Charter-House, where she lay that night."

Roger, son of Edward Lord North, sold Charter-House to Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, for £2500, on the 31st of May, 1564, excepting that part on the east side, now Rutland-place, and the houses adjoining on to Goswell-street.

The Duke of Norfolk made Charter-House his principal residence, and rebuilt a considerable portion of it. During his occupation of it, the Duke meditated a marriage with Mary Queen of Scots, which coming to the knowledge of Elizabeth, he was committed to the Tower in 1569. He remained there twelve months, after which, upon the appearance of the plague, he was permitted to return to his own house, under "the gentle confinement" of Sir Henry Nevil, in August, 1570.

The Duke was not long before he renewed his suit with Mary; and, a secret correspondence having been discovered with that unfortunate Queen, he was again committed to the Tower in September, 1571. The key to some letters written in cypher was found hid under the tiles of Charter-House roof, which, with other papers decyphered by his Secretary, Hickford, led to the

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Duke's conviction upon various charges of treason. He was condemned, and executed on Tower-hill on the 2d of June, 1572.

Elizabeth is said to have reluctantly consented to the Duke's execution; and in consideration of his many estimable qualities, she restored his forfeited estates to his descendants. Charter-House came to the share of Lord Thomas Howard, second son of the Duke of Norfolk, but the eldest by his second Duchess, Margaret, daughter of Lord Audley.

King James, upon his accession to the throne, exhibited considerable regard for the Howard family, in consequence of their sufferings for his mother, Mary Queen of Scots; and, desiring to mark his respect for Lord Thomas Howard, paid him a state visit in May, 1603. The King was conducted in grand procession from Stamford-hill by the lord mayor, aldermen, and 500 principal citizens on horseback, wearing velvet gowns and gold chains, and kept his court four days at Charter-House; during which time he made upwards of eighty knights, and, especially to mark his favour to Lord Howard, his Majesty created that nobleman Earl of Suffolk.

Lastly, this splendid mansion, thus honoured by royalty, was purchased, with its grounds, of the Earl of Suffolk in 1611, by Thomas Sutton, Esq., for £13,000, and devoted by him to the establishment of the Hospital and School of Charter-House.



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"And thus," says the great Lord Chief Justice Coke, one of the first governors of Charter-House, "the soil which of ancient times was given by Sir Walter de Manny, a knight and a soldier, for the sepulchre of poor men when they were dead, is now by Thomas Sutton, an esquire and a soldier, converted and consecrated to the sustenance of the poor and impotent while they live. And therefore a man may truly apply to this place the saying of the royal Prophet: 'Thou, LORD, of thy goodness hast prepared it for the poor,' for the honour of our religion, that hath produced such a work of piety and charity as never was in the Christian world—nay, the eye of Time did never see the like."

Many are the venerable foundations by which London has been distinguished for ages. Their records are full of interest to the lovers of antiquities. Their present appropriation is adapted in various ways for the benefit of the community; but scarcely any one of them has been dedicated to purposes of greater honour or utility than that of the ancient CHARTER-HOUSE.

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# CHAPTER II.

## MEMOIR

OF

## THOMAS SUTTON, ESQ.

A MAN of learning and piety, Dr. Bearcroft, himself once a "poor scholar" at Charter-House, has remarked, that the name of Mr. Sutton ought to be held in everlasting remembrance, "were it only for the rich gift of this great hospital." But Mr. Sutton's claim to remembrance does not rest only upon his munificence. The founder of this, one of the noblest of Protestant endowments, was exposed in his lifetime to tempting offers of title and patronage from his sovereign; to importunities from courtiers; and to annoyances, amounting almost to persecution, to divert him from his purpose of devoting his fortune to objects of benevolence and learning. In the midst of these perplexities, with unshaken firmness, and with rare forethought and wisdom, he applied his mind to framing those legal securities and judicious arrangements for the

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government of Charter-House, which have preserved it against the corruptions of time, and have given it an enduring, and it is to be hoped, a permanent, existence.

Thomas Sutton, the subject of this sketch, was descended from an ancient family, the Suttons of Lincolnshire. His father was Richard Sutton, of the parish of Saint Swithin in the city of Lincoln, gentleman, and steward of courts to the corporation of that town. His mother, Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Stapleton, belonged to the family of that name in Yorkshire; one of whose members, Sir Miles Stapleton, was a Knight of the Garter at the institution of the order.

So little is known of the early years of Thomas Sutton's life, that his biographers are indebted to his age at his death for the date of his birth, which took place in 1532, at Knaith, in Lincolnshire.

Dr. Cox, preceptor to Edward VI., and then head master of Eton College, is said to have recommended his being placed at that school; and this circumstance is supposed to have occasioned Mr. Sutton to name the children of that gentleman for the first legacy in his will.

Some doubt appears to have existed as to the college in Cambridge University at which Sutton was educated, but the best evidence awards to St. John's the honour of his matriculation on the 27th of November, 1551. He does not appear to

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have resided long, and took no degree. Afterwards he entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn, but soon abandoned the law, and travelled in Holland, Spain, and Italy. During his absence, his father died, leaving himself and his mother joint executors to his will. His mother's confidence in her son induced her to await his return home, and to give him the entire execution of the will.

At thirty years of age, in possession of his share of his father's property, with an excellent education, polished by travel, and skilled in several languages, he was employed by the Duke of Norfolk; and subsequently, at the Duke's recommendation, became Secretary to the Earl of Warwick, and occasionally to his brother, the Earl of Leicester.

From the Earl of Warwick, who was then Master General of the Ordnance, Mr. Sutton received the appointment of Master of the Ordnance at Berwick, the garrison of which was then in great disorder; and, during the rebellion in the north, under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, he so much distinguished himself as to occasion his advancement, in February, 1569, to the post of Master General of the Ordnance in the North, for life.

In the year 1573, Mr. Sutton accompanied the expedition which marched into Scotland to assist the Regent, the Earl of Morton, in reducing the fortresses which still held out for Mary Queen of

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Scots, and he commanded one of the batteries at the siege and surrender of Edinburgh Castle.

Soon after his northern expedition, Mr. Sutton obtained, first from the Bishop of Durham, and afterwards from the Crown, a lease of the manors of Gateshead and Wickham, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he discovered several rich veins of coal, which he worked with so much success, that, on his coming up to London in 1580, he is said to have brought with him "two horse-loads of money, and was reputed worth £50,000." The fame of his wealth at this time was so great, that it was reported "his purse was fuller than Queen Elizabeth's Exchequer*."

About the middle of the year 1582, being then at the ripe age of fifty, Mr. Sutton married Mrs. Elizabeth Dudley, widow of John Dudley, Esq., of Stoke Newington, a near relation of the Earl of Warwick. With this lady, who was the daughter of John Gardiner, Esq., of Grove-place, Chalfont, St. Giles, in the county of Bucks, he acquired a considerable addition to his fortune, as well as a moiety of the manor of Stoke Newington, the manor-house of which place, near the church, he made his country-seat. Mrs. Sutton, at her marriage, had one daughter by her former husband, who divided with her the personal estate of Mr. Dudley.

Mr. Sutton now purchased a large house near

* Herne's *Domus Carthusiana.*

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Broken Wharf, in the parish of St. Mary Somerset, near Queenhithe, where he commenced business as a merchant; which he carried on with so much enterprise and success, that he is said to have had no less than thirty agents abroad. He became also one of the chief contractors for victualling the Navy.

At this period he appears to have lent his aid zealously in strengthening the hands of the government against its Spanish enemies.

Information having been obtained by Sir Francis Walsingham of the great preparations of the King of Spain, Philip III., for the invasion of England, that statesman retarded the equipment of the Spanish armada a whole year, by purchasing up, through the aid of our merchants, the bills of the Bank of Genoa, and drawing the money out of it, at the very time when King Philip had drawn bills upon it, to enable him to obtain the supplies for sending his fleet to sea. The Spanish bills were, in consequence, returned unpaid, and the Spanish monarch was compelled to await the arrival of his Plate fleet before he could supply his navy. This delay gave the English government ample time to prepare for the invaders, and enabled it to make that vigorous attack upon their forces which ended in the disastrous defeat of the Armada. The commercial operation of purchasing the Bank of Genoa bills was, by tradition, attributed to Sir Thomas Gresham, but that distinguished man died in 1579,

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whilst the Spanish invasion did not occur till nine years afterwards: tradition at Charter-House, with greater probability, claims the honour of this transaction for Thomas Sutton, then the richest merchant of his time.

Mr. Sutton's services, at this period, were not confined to this transaction. Having been appointed Commissioner of Prizes under Lord Charles Howard, Lord High Admiral, he obtained letters of marque, and fitted out the bark *Sutton*, which captured a Spanish vessel with a cargo worth £20,000.

During the year 1590, Mr. Sutton's step-daughter, Miss Dudley, was married to Francis Popham, Esq., son and heir of Lord Chief Justice Popham.

"And now," says Dr. Bearcroft, "advancing in years, being himself without issue, and past all hopes of children by Mrs. Sutton, he grew sick of the great multiplicity of his affairs, and began seriously to reflect that he walked in a vain shadow, and disquieted himself in vain, while he heaped up riches, and could not tell who should gather them; and, therefore, contracting his great dealings, he brought them into so narrow a compass as permitted him to quit London, and to reside at one or other of his country-seats, for he had purchased several good estates*."

* Bearcroft's History.

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Mr. Sutton's desire for retirement led him to give up his large house at Broken Wharf, and to surrender his patent of Master General of the Ordnance in the North, in the year 1594. In the same year he conveyed by deed of gift all his manors, lands, tenements, &c. in the county of Essex, to Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of England; Sir Thomas Egerton, Master of the Rolls; and to others, in trust, to found a hospital at Hallingbury Bouchers, in the same county. This intention, however, he did not carry out, and ultimately abandoned, upon purchasing, in after years, the more suitable estate of Charter-House.

At this time, also, wishing to complete the settlement of his worldly affairs, he made a will, in which, after largely providing for Mrs. Sutton, as a proof of his "trewe and faithful heart borne to his dread sovereign Queen Elizabeth," he bequeathed her two thousand pounds, "in recompence of his oversight, careless dealinge, and forgetfulnesse in Her service, most humbly beseeching her to stand a good and gracious lady to his poor wife." Mrs. Sutton, it appears, had the honour to be well known to Elizabeth, who had paid visits to her first husband, Mr. Dudley: at one of which the Queen took a jewel of great value from her hair, and made a present of it to Miss Ann Dudley.

Mr. Sutton's vast wealth now enabled him to

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live in great munificence, and to give full exercise, in constant acts of charity, to an excellent understanding and a benevolent heart: in which he was cheerfully seconded by his wife, a lady with whom he enjoyed much domestic happiness. One of many letters, written by Mrs. Sutton to her husband, serves to throw light upon his habits and domestic life, as well as upon Mrs. Sutton's character:—

"Good Mr. Sutton,

"I SEND you here enclosed a letter from John Hutton, which came by the carrier, and all is well at Balsham, I thank God; and here is another letter, which I opened before I looked upon the superscription, which came by another: it toucheth a widow, wherefore I need not write to you in her behalf, for I know you have great care of the poor for God's cause, though she were a mere stranger. I send here a note for Lenten stores: if you intend to stay here this Lent, you must increase it for *Haberdeen* and *Lynge*: and so, praying God to bless us both, I commit you to his keeping.

Your loving,

"Newington, 27 Jan. 1600. Obedient wife,

"ELIZ. SUTTON."

"Twenty great eles.
Four salmons, good and great.
A barrel of Lowborne herrings, of the bigger boyle.
Forty stock-fish, good and ready beaten.
A cade of sprats and a cade of red herrings, them that be good.
Six pounds of figgs and three pounds of Jordan almonds."

The death of this lady took place at Balsham, in Cambridgeshire, on the 17th of June, 1602, after a union of twenty years with Mr. Sutton. Her bowels were buried at Balsham, and her corpse was

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embalmed and removed privately to the Manor House at Stoke Newington, where her funeral took place, followed by a handsome procession, consisting of her relations, and forty poor women housekeepers in Newington and Hackney, attended by sixteen servants in mourning. She was buried in the same vault with her first husband, Mr. Dudley*; and is said to have been much given to hospitality

---

* In the chancel of Newington Church, against the south wall, stands the monument of the Dudley family, which being in a state of great neglect, was restored by Dr. Gaskin, minister of that parish, and the following inscription added:—

SEVERAL PRELATES
AND OTHER PERSONS
EDUCATED AT
CHARTER-HOUSE SCHOOL,
THE FOUNDATION OF
THOMAS SUTTON, Esq.,
BY THEIR
RESPECTFUL CONTRIBUTIONS,
CAUSED THIS TOMB
TO BE REPAIRED
A.D. 1808.

On a visit to this "repaired tomb" in 1848, we were concerned to see the state of dilapidation into which it has again fallen. Mutilations, and fractures in all directions, threaten a speedy obliteration, if not destruction, of the whole once-comely fabric. Poor Mr. Dudley has lost part of his ruff, his lips, and his nose: Miss Anne Dudley both hands; and the excellent Mrs. Sutton her lips and nose also. There is but one remedy for this: if the people of Stoke Newington do not know how to respect a monument once

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in her lifetime, so that "Mr. Sutton's house was an open hospital."

The loss of his wife greatly afflicted Mr. Sutton, who, in the language of Dr. Bearcroft, "being full of years, grew quite sick of the world, by the loss of his most valuable jewel in it; and, lessening his family and discharging a considerable number of servants, he retired from it, and became frugal, that he might be the more magnificent to many."

His thoughts, at this time, appear to have been constantly occupied with works of charity; and he is described as being in the practice of repairing to his garden, and offering up his prayers to God in this expressive language:—"Lord, thou hast given me a large and liberal estate; give me also an heart to make use thereof."

But the notoriety of Mr. Sutton's great wealth, his deserved reputation for acts of charity, and his known determination to leave his fortune to public uses, exposed him to many annoyances. His privacy was constantly intruded upon by all sorts of applications for loans and gifts, from the needy rich as well as the deserving poor. The most disgrace-

---

so ornamental to their church, let the Governors of the Charter-House, in honour of her memory, take the remains of that excellent lady away, and her tomb with them; deposit the one in the same vault with her second husband, "good Mr. Sutton," as she called him who knew him best; repair the other, and set it up near to his splendid monument.

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ful of these was an intrigue conducted by Sir John Harrington, to induce King James to make Mr. Sutton a Baron, in hopes that he might be prevailed upon to leave his great estate to the Duke of York, afterwards King Charles I. But Mr. Sutton no sooner heard of this desire, than he wrote the following letter to the Earl of Ellesmere, then Lord Chancellor, and to Lord Treasurer Salisbury, disavowing, in terms of respectful but manly indignation, the courtier's application, and desiring to be permitted to dispose of his property with the freedom enjoyed by other men.

"May it please your Lordships,

"I UNDERSTAND that His Majesty is possessed by Sir John Harrington, or by some other by his means, that I intend to make His Highness's Son, the Duke of Yorke, my Heire; whereupon, as it is reported, His Highness proposeth to bestowe the honour of a Baron on me, whereof, as I am most unworthy, so I vowe to God, and your Lordships, I never harboured the least thought or proud desire of any such matter. My mynde in my younger times hath ever been free from ambition; and now I am going to my grave, to gape for such a thing, were mere dotage in me, so unworthie also, as I confess unto your Lordships. That this Knight hath often been tampering with me to that purpose, to enterteyne Honour, and to make the Noble Duke my Heire, is true, to whom I made that answer, as, had he either witte or honestie (with reverence to your Lordships be it spoken), he never would have engaged himself in this business, so egregiously to delude His Majesty and wrong me. My humble suite unto your Lordships is, that, considering this occasion hath brought me into question, and in hazard of His Highness's displeasure, having never given Sir John Harrington, nor any man lyvinge, either promise or semblance to do any such

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act, but upon his motions grew into utter dislike with him for such idle speeche, your Lordships will vouchsafe me this favour to informe His Highness arighte howe things have proceeded directly without my privitie; and withall, that my trust is in His gracious disposition, not to conceit the worst of me for other men's follies; but that I may have free liberty, with his Princely leave, wherein I rest most assured, to dispose of myne owne, as other His Majesty's loyal subjects. And so most humbly recommending my dutie and service to your Lordships, for the increase of whose honours and happiness I shall ever pray,

I rest, Your Lordships'
Poor Beadsman,
"THOMAS SUTTON."

A reply from Sir John Harrington fixes the date of this letter about June, 1608. In the following year, on the 10th of March, 1609, he petitioned the King in parliament, and obtained an act empowering him to erect a hospital at Hallingbury Bouchers, Essex; but having, not long afterwards, purchased, of the Earl of Suffolk, Howard House, now known as Charter-House, for the sum of £13,000, he obtained Letters Patent from King James, bearing date the 22d of June, 1611, to found his hospital at the latter place.

It was his intention to complete the foundation of the hospital and school in his own lifetime, and to become himself its first Master; but being attacked with fever, and feeling the near approach of death, he nominated the Rev. John Hutton, of Littlebury, in Essex, to that situation. On the 1st of November, in 1611, he executed a deed of gift

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of his estates to the Governors, in trust for the hospital; and on the 28th of November he signed his will in presence of several witnesses, leaving very numerous legacies, and scarcely omitting the remembrance of any one, poor or rich, with whom he had been connected in his long and useful life.

His fever increasing, he died a few days after, on the 12th of December, 1611, at his house at Hackney, aged 79 years.

His bowels were deposited in Hackney Church: his body was embalmed, and remained at his house until the roads were in a fit state to admit of a public funeral, which was conducted with great splendour on the 28th of May 1612, under the direction of Mr. Camden, Clarencieux King at Arms.

On the morning of the funeral, all the governors named in the Letters Patent met in assembly at Mr. Sutton's house at Hackney; and, after partaking of a handsome collation, the procession set forward, accompanied, in addition, by Lord Suffolk, Sir Francis Popham, and a vast train of gentlemen, with their attendants, all in mourning, preceded by 100 old men in black cloaks, and passing through an immense crowd of spectators to Dr. Lawe's house, in Pater Noster Row, moved thence to Christ Church, Newgate Street, where the body was deposited until the chapel and vault at Charter-

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House were prepared for its reception. Upwards of six thousand persons, it is stated, attended the funeral, the procession lasting six hours in passing from Pater Noster Row to Christ Church.

The nobility and gentry afterwards assembled at Stationers' Hall, where they partook of a magnificent repast, at which the most costly delicacies of the time were supplied in great profusion, the Hall being strewed with rushes and hung with black cloth.

On the same day, the poor of the adjoining parishes received the following benefactions:— St. Bride's and St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, £5 each. St. Faith, Christ Church, St. Giles Cripplegate, St. Botolph Aldersgate, and St. Sepulchre's, £3 each; Allhallows the Great, St. Andrew's Wardrobe, and St. Botolph Aldgate, 40*s.* each.

The whole expenses connected with the funeral are stated to have amounted to £2228..10*s*..3*d*., the mourning cloth alone costing £1355..2*s*.

On the anniversary of Mr. Sutton's death, the 12th of December, 1614, the hospital being completed, and the chapel and tomb finished, the corpse was carried by torchlight on the shoulders of the Poor Brethren of his foundation, in solemn procession, attended by all the members of the Hospital, and deposited at Charter-House in the vault beneath the tomb, bearing the following inscription:—

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SACRED TO THE GLORY OF GOD, IN GRATEFVLL MEMORY OF THOMAS SVTTON, ESQUIRE.

---

HERE LYETH BURIED YE BODY OF THOMAS SUTTON, LATE OF CASTLE CAMPES, IN THE COVNTIE OF CAMBRIDGE, ESQUIRE, AT WHOSE ONLY COSTES AND CHARGES THIS HOSPITAL WAS FOVNDED AND ENDOWED WITH LARGE POSSESSIONS FOR YE RELIEFF OF POOR MĒ AND CHILDRĒ. HEE WAS A GENT: BORNE AT KNAYTH, IN YE COVNTY OF LINCOLN, OF WORTHIE AND HONEST PARENTAGE. HEE LYVED TO YE AGE OF 79 YEARES, AND DECEASED YE 12TH OF DECĒB. 1611.

Mr. Sutton left at his death personal property amounting to £60,410..9*s*..9*d*., including the £13,000 paid for Charter-House. His landed property produced an annual income of £5000, making together, says Dr. Bearcroft, "the greatest estate in the possession of any private gentleman till these times, when the Indian wealth dispersed through Europe, the public funds, paper credit, and other modern methods, have given some persons opportunities of amassing prodigious riches."



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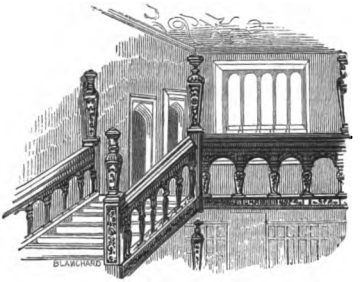

Staircase.

## CHAPTER III.

### FOUNDATION OF CHARTER-HOUSE.

Mr. Sutton was privileged to commence his magnificent enterprize, though his decease took place within six months from the period of his obtaining the royal licence to enter upon his great work. The letters patent were issued to him on the 22d of June 1611, authorizing him to erect and endow his Hospital and Free-School within the Charter-House. This grant removed a heavy burden from the good man's mind; and offers of service and co-operation were made to him by various worthy persons. Among those who tendered him their assistance was a clergyman of considerable note, the Rev. *William Cra-*

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*shawe*, the preacher at the Temple. The following copy of his letter to Mr. Sutton will afford a pleasing insight into the spirit of the times under James I:—

"Sir,

"Perceivinge yt you intende a greate parte of yor wealth to good and godly uses, I holde it my dutye, and all men's, to praise God: and ye more, because so fewe of our riche men of this worlde do so bestowe their riches. Now, as God (I doubt not) put into yr harte to do these worthy workes, so I am sure it is yr desire yt they may be so ordered as may be most for God's glory, and the advancement of true religione. Beinge, therefore, *yor neighbour*, so neare as ye *Temple*, and by my callinge, preacher of God's word, I coulde not but let you knowe how much I honour this good mind in you; and wth all to offer you my service, if you have neede of me, or may make any use of me, either for ye furtherance of yo rowne salvation by my company or conferences, or any books I have; or for the furtherance of yor godly workes. This is all ye sute I have to you at this time, and thus I cease to trouble you; but will pray that God maye accomplish his goode worke in you, and by you; and will rest your servant in Christ Jesus."

How far Mr. Sutton availed himself of the counsel or assistance of this eminent *preacher* at the *Temple* does not appear; but, by a deed dated the 30th of October 1611, he nominated the Rev. John Hutton, M.A., Vicar of Littlebury, in Essex, to be the first Master; and on the 1st of November, the day before he made his "will," he conveyed all the estates specified in the letters patent to the Governors in trust for the Hospital.

Mr. Sutton's will having been properly signed and sealed, his mind was in a measure relieved;

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yet he anticipated the possibility of obstructions to his designs; and "his anxiety to authenticate and protect the due execution of this testamentary paper was so great, that, in addition to the attestation of five witnesses, and the recognition of it to be HIS WILL before one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench, and afterwards before a Master in Chancery, in a codicil made in *extremum mortis*, he calls upon four additional witnesses to hear his declaration of having made such a will. Thus guarding, as far as human wisdom and foresight and legal counsel could devise, *his* NOBLE FOUNDATION against all the machinations which necessity or corruption, backed by the arm of power, might employ to destroy it."

Mr. Sutton knew the character of the age, and of the leading men of his time, as he took these unusual precautions to secure the completion of his noble project. But "scarcely were the gates of the sepulchre closed upon his remains, ere Mr. Simon Baxter, who had followed his uncle to the grave as chief mourner, attempted by force to obtain possession of the Charter-House, and laid claim to the whole estate settled on the intended Hospital. In this design he was frustrated by the vigilance of the porter [Richard Bird], who had been a faithful servant to Mr. Sutton during his life, and now proved himself a determined guardian of the trust reposed in him by the executors. Mr.

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Baxter was then induced to petition the King to set aside the bequests for the charity in his favour, as heir at law to the testator*; and several proceedings followed before the Privy Council, in the King's Bench, and in the Court of Chancery. At length, a special verdict being agreed upon in the Exchequer Chamber, the cause was solemnly argued before all the judges of England (except the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who was ill), and the Barons of the Exchequer. Sir Edward Coke, in his report of this case, says, 'It was resolved by all the Court, except Mr. Baron SNIGGE and Mr. Justice CROKE, that judgment should be given against the plaintiff (Mr. Baxter), and those two, *mutata opinione*, assented also to the judgment. And the Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of Eng-

* Mr. Sutton left Mr. Baxter a legacy of £300; but "if this donation had been the only benefit which Mr. Simon Baxter, the next heir of Mr. Sutton, derived from his relation, we should not have hesitated to consider as venial his attempt to set aside the testament by which he was disinherited; but Mr. Sutton permitted a valuable estate, consisting of the manor, mansion, parks, and demesne lands of *Tarbocke*, in *Lancashire*, and of the impropriate rectory of *Huyton*, in the same county, to descend to him. This property cost Mr. Sutton £9,320; and Mr. Baxter, in the year after the law-suit, disposed of it to Sir Richard Molyneux, Bart., for £10,500. Still it would, perhaps, be difficult to find the individual, supported and encouraged as Mr. Baxter was by persons in authority, who would not have contended for so valuable an inheritance, even with the most remote prospect of success."—*Smythe's Historical Account of Charter-House*, p. 202, 203.

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land, hearing all the arguments, agreed also in opinion with the judges. *And so this great work of charity which ought to be in judges, which is declared in the statute of Westminster, 'Summa charitas est facere justiciam omnibus personis omni tempore quando necesse fuerit.'*"

Equity did not alone govern the decision of the judges in this case; a sacrifice was made to secure the favour of the government. "That Mr. Simon Baxter was misled, or rather made the tool of, by the designing courtiers," as Smythe, in his splendid "Historical Account of Charter-House," observes, "we have not only his own words to prove, but also the following subtle letter from *Sir Francis Bacon* to His Majesty. The reader will easily see through the flimsy covering with which that great genius, but time-serving character, attempted to veil his recommendation to the King of seizing upon the *Charter-House*, and upon the revenues appropriated by Mr. Sutton for its support."

Sir Francis Bacon's letter is too long for insertion in this work, but the following account from Smythe will illustrate the whole transaction:—

"It must not be concealed here," observes the historian, "that, notwithstanding the just determination of Sir Edward Coke and his brethren, the storm which threatened the destruction of Mr. Sutton's pious intentions was not allayed without a sacrifice to the higher powers. This was offered to

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his Majesty, and received by him in a very delicate way. The fact is best explained by the following documents:—

"After our hearty commendations, whereas Thomas Sutton, of Camps Castle, in the county of Cambridge, Esq., by his last will and testament, bearing date the second day of November, in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and eleven, did give and bequeath those of his mannors of *Littlebury* and *Hadstock*, in the county of Essex, to the Right Hon. the Lord *Thomas Howard*, Earl of Suffolk, and to his heirs for ever, upon condition that he did well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to his executors or to the survivors of them, the sum of *ten thousand pounds*, of lawful money of England, within one year next after his decease; and if the said Earl should refuse to pay the said sum of ten thousand pounds for the said mannors, then the said Mr. Sutton did give and bequeath the said mannors to his executors and to their heirs for ever. And the said Mr. Sutton did then further will and devise, that the said mannors of *Littlebury* and *Hadstock* should be sold by his executors or the survivor of them to the uttermost price and value that they might be sold for; and the money coming of the sale thereof, together with as much more as should make up the same sum the full sum of twenty thousand pounds, the said Mr. Sutton willed should be employed and bestowed by his executors, or the survivor of them, with the advice of his supervisors, *in some good works or charitable uses for his intended Hospitall, and for poor people or otherwise*, as they in their wisdom and discretion should think fit.

"We, being the overseers of the said Mr. Sutton's last will and testament, and *desiring nothing more than the performance thereof according to his true intent and meaning*, having advisedly considered that there is *not any charitable work* (in our understandings) *better for the commonwealth than the upholding, maintaining, and repairing of bridges*, whereby his Majesty's subjects, and all persons whatsoever, out of all parts of his Highness's realms of England and Scotland, may daily travel and commerce one with another: And we being given to understand that *Berwick Bridge*, upon the river *Tweed*, which is the chiefest passage between both kingdoms,

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is very much ruinated, or rather utterly decayed, and will cost a very great sum of money (which, as the necessity of the times is, cannot otherwise well be spared to repay it), do therefore (as well in performance of the will of the said Mr. Sutton, *as also in regard His Majesty most graciously hath been pleased to further the establishing and settling of his Hospital)* advise and wist you, being Mr. Sutton's executors, to pay unto His Majesty, into the receipt of his Highness's exchequer, the sum of ten thousand pounds, parcel of the said twenty thousand pounds remaining in your hands, and power to dispose of, towards repairing of the said Berwick Bridge, *which we doubt not His Majesty will graciously accept;* and will, beside, redound greatly to the benefit of both kingdoms: and even so we bid you heartily farewell.

"Your very loving friends,
"G. CANT.
"LA ELIEN.

"*Lambeth, the 26th of June*, 1613."

This recommendation of the Archbishop was imperative; and on the 8th of the following month, July, the executors received this letter under the Privy Seal from his Majesty:—

"JAMES, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our trusty and well beloved Richard Sutton, Esquire, and John Lawe, Gent., Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Sutton, Esquire, late of Balsham, in the County of Cambridge, deceased, greeting.

"*Whereas* the said Thomas Sutton, by his last will and testament, bearing date the second day of November, in the year of our Lord God 1611, did will that twenty thousand pounds should be employed or bestowed by you, his executors, or the survivor of you, with the advice of his supervisors, in good works or charitable uses for his intended Hospital and poor people, or otherwise, as you in your direction should think fit: And whereas the Right Reverend Father in God, *George*, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Reverend

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Father in God, *Lancelot*, Bishop of Ely, supervisors of the last will of the said Thomas Sutton, in part of performance of the said last will of the said Thomas Sutton, in that behalf have advised you, his said executors, to pay unto us, into the receipt of our exchequer, the sum of ten thousand pounds, parcel of the said sum of twenty thousand pounds, towards the repairing of the bridge of our town of *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, being very much ruinated and decayed; which said sum of ten thousand pounds, as we are given to understand, you are ready to pay unto us for the use aforesaid:

"*We hereby let you to witt, that we are well pleased to accept thereof accordingly:* — Therefore hereby acknowledge ourselves satisfied, and paid the said sum of ten thousand pounds; and do acquit and discharge you, and either of you and your, and either of your heirs and executors, of and for the same, and every part thereof. Given under our Privy Seal, at our palace at Westminster, the 8th day of July, in the eleventh year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the forty-sixth."

Two days after, on the 10th of July, the tally for the receipt of this sum of money was stricken at the Exchequer.

"An attention to the date of these proceedings," as Smythe remarks, "will further elucidate this remarkable transaction. On the 26th of June, 1613, the supervisors sign their letter of recommendation for the disposal of the £10,000 towards the repair of Berwick Bridge. The Chancellor pronounces his final decree in favour of the Governors on the 1st of July, only five days after; and on the *eighth of the same month* the money is acknowledged to be received under the writ of Privy Seal. Moreover, this very sum of £10,000 appears under the head of 'money extraordinarily raised



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since his Majesty's coming to the crown,' and is inserted amongst the Free Gifts and Benevolences."

Thus the grand struggle having terminated in favour of the Charity, the Governors met at the Charter-House on the 30th of July, 1613. There were present on that occasion,—

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord Chancellor.
John, Lord Bishop of London.
Lancelot, Lord Bishop of Ely.
Earl of Northampton, Lord Privy Seal.
Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Sir James Altham, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.
Sir Henry Hobart, Attorney General.
Dr. John Overall, Dean of St. Paul's.
Dr. George Montaigne, Dean of Westminster.
Henry Thoresby, Esq.
Richard Sutton, Esq.
Jeffery Nightingale, Esq.
John Law, Gent.
Rev. John Hutton, A.M., Master of the Hospital.

In the first place they ordered a survey and distribution of the several parts of the Charter-House to the uses of the Hospital; and that Mr. Sutton and Mr. Law, the Founder's executors, should give proper directions, and supervise the survey and necessary works.

On the 13th of November 1613, the same Governors assembled again, and elected the Rev. *Humphrey Hartness*, A.M., Preacher, Mr. *John*

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*Mocket* Steward, and Mr. *John Wotton* Auditor of the Hospital. They proceeded to the election of *one-and-twenty* poor brethren, or pensioners, of whom Captain *James Fenner* was the first, and ordered that they should receive five pounds quarterly until admitted into the Hospital.

They also appointed Mr. Baron *Altham*, the Dean of *St. Paul's*, the Dean of *Westminster*, *Henry Thoresby*, *Jeffery Nightingale*, and *Richard Sutton*, Esquires, Mr. *John Law*, and the Master of the Hospital, or any four of them (Mr. Baron *Altham*, Mr. *Sutton*, and Mr. *Law*, being three), to be a Committee of Governors for the more speedy dispatch of several necessary affairs.

On the 10th of December, 1613, the Governors assembled and elected *fifty-nine* pensioners more, to make up the number *eighty*; and ordered that the eighty pensioners should receive each five pounds yearly, in quarterly payments, in money, and fifteen pounds in diet and other necessaries, besides physic, fuel, and a chamber furnished.

Ordered, Mr. *Robert Poston* to be Chapel Clerk or Reader, to assist the Preacher of the Hospital; *Richard Bird* to be Porter, and *John Partridge* to be Gardener, both servants of Mr. Sutton, and appointed several other inferior servants.

On the 19th of July, 1614, the Governors, in Assembly, ordered that the Founder's tomb, when finished, should be placed on the north side of the

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Chapel, and the Scholars' seats to be next to the tomb. Desired the Lord Bishop of *London* to consecrate the Chapel, and to be very careful in the choice of a good schoolmaster and usher; and elected the Right Honourable *William Herbert*, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, to be one of the Governors, in the place of the Earl of *Northampton*, deceased;

Appointed *thirty-five* scholars, amongst whom was *Joseph Henshaw*, who became a very eminent preacher, and died Bishop of Peterborough;

Ordered, that the members of the Hospital already appointed should begin to be admitted on the Monday after Michaelmas-day.

On the 3d of December, 1614, the Governors, in assembly, elected the Reverend *Andrew Perne*, A.M., to be Master of the Hospital, upon the resignation of Mr. John Hutton, who had accepted the rectory of Dunsby, bequeathed to him by the Founder, in his will, and then vacant;

*William Byrde*, LL.D., to be a Governor in the place of Mr. *John Law*, late Governor, and one of the Founder's executors, deceased;

*Francis Smith*, Esq., to be the Receiver of Rents and Revenues of the Hospital. And *five* scholars were appointed to make up the number *forty*;

Also, Mr. *Nicholas Grey* was appointed Schoolmaster, and Mr. *Henry Bagley* Usher.

On the 12th of December this year, the tomb

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of Mr. Sutton being finished, and the establishment of the household completed, the corpse of the Founder was carried by torch-light on the shoulders of the poor brothers, and deposited in the vault of the Chapel.

This day is observed annually at Charter-House in memory of the venerable Mr. Sutton, according to a resolution of the Governors, inscribed among their statutes in 1627, as follows:—

"There shall be an anniversary commemoration of the Founder kept every 12th of December, with solemn service, a sermon, and such increase of commons as we allow upon other festival days by our establishment hereafter ensuing*."

* After the sermon the company meet in the Governors' room, to hear a Latin oration delivered by the senior foundation scholar; the rest of the day is devoted to social enjoyments. A large party of old Carthusians usually dine in the Pensioners' Hall, and this dinner is sometimes graced by the attendance of several of the Governors. At the last "Founder's Day," Dec. 12, 1848, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury kindly undertook the office of preacher, and, with Lord Denman and Sir Robert Peel, Bart., attended the dinner in the evening. The names of the company present on that occasion may be worth recording in this place:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Denman, Sir Robert Peel, Bart.; Ven. Archdeacon Clerke, Ven. Archdeacon Hale, Rt. Hon. Fox Maule, Hon. and Rev. G. Hastings, Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, Hon. J. C. Talbot, Hon. G. Talbot, J. Allen, Esq., Master of Dulwich College; Rev. Dr. Cotton, Rev. Dr. Harding, Rev. Dr. Russell, Rev. Dr. Turner, Rev. J. P. Kenyon, Rev. T. Mozley, C. Hawker, Esq.; A. Montgomery, Esq.; G. J. Turner, Esq.; M. F. Tupper, Esq.; J. G. Walford, Esq.; Colonel C. Wood, &c.

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But the Governors, as trustees of this property, were not satisfied with its security, and they sought the confirmation of their Letters Patent by an Act of Parliament. We find it, therefore, recorded—

"1621, 18th James I. The Governors conceived it prudent to apply for an Act of Parliament to confirm the establishment. It appears," says Smythe, "that at this time *eighteen hospitals* were impeached, touching their corporations."

"1628-9. The Governors obtained an Act for establishing and confirming the Hospital."

By these successive steps the good work commenced and progressed unto its full establishment. There were, however, several incidents which require to be noticed in the succeeding history of the foundation of CHARTER-HOUSE.

In 1632 the Governors voted from the Hospital funds the sum of £200 towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral. Their record of the vote is thus expressed:—

"1632, February 20th. In token of thankfulness to God, that hath stirred up so bountiful a benefactor to this house as the Founder hath been, we, the Governors, have thought fit, and do order, that there be given out of the Hospital stock remaining in the Receiver's hands upon his last accompt, towards the reparations of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's, London,* the sum of two hundred pounds, to be forthwith paid into the receipt

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appointed for that purpose by the Receiver of the Hospital; and we do order that the Receiver be allowed the same upon his next accompt: we confidently believing that the Founder, if he were living, would have given a large contribution toward the repair of the said church, being so needful and pious a work."

In "1641, the Governors subscribed £100 for the distressed Protestants in Ireland."

Prosperity attended the operations of the Hospital, without interruption, until the commencement of the contest between King Charles I. and the Parliament; when, in "1643, so little money was received from the tenants of the Hospital lands, and the excise upon beer, flesh, victuals, salt, &c., had so increased their prices, that the Governors were under the necessity of ordering every Wednesday evening to be kept as a fast." "From the excessive prices of every article of necessity, the expenses of the Hospital had reached the sum of £3308..3..5 for three-quarters of a year, while the receipts for the same period were but £1900..16..9." "But, from the good management of the Governors and officers, a fund remained in their chest which produced the relief so necessary to preserve the institution from ruin."

"1645, 26th June, a Special Committee was appointed to investigate the financial condition of the Hospital: they reported, and the Governors

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ordered, that abatements should be made of 15*s.* per week from the Master's table; from each Pensioner's weekly allowance 13*d.*; the same from those at the Manciple's table; and from all others, servants and members, a quarter of their diet; that all festivals, except the Founder's, on the 12th of December, be abolished, and the salaries taxed; and, finally, the Pensioners were ordered to petition Parliament for an exemption from their assessments on the lands of the Hospital."

Parliament paid some regard to this institution, and issued an order, April 17, 1650, for the Governors to "proceed on in all the business of the Hospital."

In 1652, the names of several of the parliamentary leaders were identified with this charity, "*Essex, Salisbury, Lisle, Oliver, St. John,* Sir *William Ambrose,* Sir *Henry Vane, Linthal, Selden, Thurloe, Whitlock, Fairfax,* and his Excellency *Oliver Cromwell,* Esq., Captain General of the forces raised by the Parliament, in the lists of the Governors."

Cromwell attended several of the assemblies of the Governors, and resigned the office, "by his writing under his hand and seal," 6th March, 1653-4. "Lord Richard Cromwell was chosen a Governor 20th May, 1658."

"Notwithstanding all the distresses which the civil war occasioned," says Smythe, "and although

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the charity lost £8000 in Mr. *Beaumont*'s mastership, and was plundered of £1600 in the year 1649, it still continued to flourish; and under the management of the noble and excellent persons who from time to time have superintended the concerns of the Hospital, has reached the zenith of prosperity."

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Preacher's Court.

## CHAPTER IV.

### GOVERNMENT OF CHARTER-HOUSE.

THE Government of Charter-House Hospital and Free-school is provided for in LETTERS PATENT, granted in 1611: the principles laid down therein were confirmed by ACT OF PARLIAMENT passed in 1627, and they are carried out by various STATUTES OF THE GOVERNORS. A few remarks on these severally will more fully explain and illustrate the importance of this noble Protestant Charity.

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## I.—POWERS OF THE GOVERNORS BY LETTERS PATENT.

LETTERS PATENT, as we have seen, were granted on the 22d of June, 1611, in the ninth year of the reign of King James, to Thomas Sutton, Esq., upon his petition, "to found, erect, and establish, in the said house called the late dissolved CHARTER HOUSE, besides Smithfield, and other premises within our said countie of Middlesex, one Hospitall House, or place of abiding for the finding, sustentation, and relief of poore, aged, maimed, needy, or impotent people." Also, "one Free-school, for the instructing, teaching, maintenance, and education of poor children or scholars." Likewise to place therein a Master, and head of the poor people and children, and other members and officers of the Hospital." Also, "one learned, able, and sufficient person to be School-master of the said School, and one other sufficient person to be Usher thereof, to teach and instruct the said children in grammar; and also one learned and godly Preacher, to teach and preach the word of God to all the said persons, poor people, and children, members, and officers, at or in the said House."

This establishment is directed to be "incorporated, named, and called, THE HOSPITALL OF

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KING JAMES, founded within CHARTER-HOUSE, in the countie of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only cost and charges of Thomas Sutton, Esq." It is for ever to remain a Hospital for maintaining "such number of poor people, men and children," as Thomas Sutton during his life, and the Governors after his death, "shall name, assign, limit, or appoint to be lodged, harboured, abide, and be maintained and relieved there; and for the abiding, dwelling, sustentation, and finding of one School-master, one Usher, and one Preacher, as is aforesaid, and of one Head or Master of the said House and Hospital. And that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Master, Preacher, School-master, Usher, poor people, children, members, and officers of the said Hospital, or therein to be placed for the time being, to assemble, be, remain, abide, and cohabit together in the said Hospital. And that the said Hospital shall for ever hereafter be incorporated, named, and called 'The Hospitall of King James, founded in Charter-House, in the countie of Middlesex.'"

Sixteen persons are directed to be appointed, "which shall be called Governors of the Lands, Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitall of King James, founded in Charter-House, within the countie of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only costs and charges of Thomas Sutton, Esquire. And such person and persons as shall

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from time to time be Master or Masters of the said Hospitall, for and during such time as they shall be Masters thereof, shall be Governors. And if one or more of the Governors shall die or become removed, they are to elect others to make up the number of sixteen, who shall be incorporated, and have a perpetual succession for ever, in deed, fact, and name, and shall be one body corporate and politique."

The Governors are to "have power to take, hold, receive, enjoy, and have all manors, estates, and other property of the Hospital; to sue and be sued, and to answer and be answered in all courts, and in all manner of suits, in the same and as ample a manner as any other persons or bodies politick or corporate. They are to enjoy a common seal, wherein is to be engraved the name and arms of Thomas Sutton."

The Governors are "not at any time to do any act or thing whereby the estates or property of the Hospital shall be conveyed or transferred contrary to the meaning of the Letters Patent;" and "such construction shall be made upon this foundation and incorporation as shall be most beneficial and available for the maintenance of the poore, and for the repressing and avoiding of all acts and devices to be invented or put in use contrary to the true meaning of these presents."

The Governors are "not to grant any lease of

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the lands, manor, or tenements, for a longer term than twenty-one years."

Upon the death of one or more of the Governors, a successor or successors must be appointed within two months.

The Governors may nominate "such number or numbers of person and persons as they shall think convenient to be poor men, children, and scholars, master, preacher, school-master, usher, members, officer and officers, of and for the said Hospitall, as they shall think meet and convenient." And if the revenues of the Hospital shall happen to increase, such increase is to be employed for the maintenance of more and other poor people to be placed in the said Hospital, or to the augmentation of the existing allowances, and shall not be converted or employed to any private use.

Whensoever the places or rooms of the master, preacher, school-master, or usher, poor men, or children, scholars, members or officers, shall become void by death or otherwise, the Governors are, within one month, to nominate others under their common seal in their places; and if they do not do so within two months, it shall be lawful for the Crown, by Letters Patent, to fill up the vacancies.

"The master, preacher, school-master, usher, poor men, children, scholars, members, and officers of the Hospital, shall be allowed, ordered, direct-

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ed, visited, placed or displaced, by the Governors, according to such allowances, rules, statutes, and ordinances, as shall be appointed, set forth, made, devised or established, under their common seal."

The Governors have power under their common seal "to make, set down, and appoint such rules, statutes, and ordinances, for the rule, government, and well ordering the said Hospital, and of the said master, preacher, school-master, usher, poor people, children, scholars, members, and officers for the time being; and for their and every of their wages, stipends and allowances, for and towards their or any of their maintenance and relief, as to the Governors shall seem meet and convenient." And the same "orders, rules, statutes, and ordinances, shall be and stand in full strength in law in all constructions, intents, and purposes."

The Governors have full power "to visit, order, and punish, place or displace, the master, preacher, school-master, usher, poor people, scholars, members, and officers of the said Hospital, and every of them; and to order, reform, and redress all and every the disorders, misdemeanors, offences, and abuses, in the persons aforesaid, and every of them, or in the said Hospital or Free-school, or in or touching the government, order, and disposing of the same; and to censure, suspend, deprive, and displace them, by writing under their hands and seal."

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Power is given to the Governors to take possession of the numerous manors and estates enumerated in the Letters Patent.

The Hospital is exempted from the visitation of the ordinary of the diocese.

Upon vacancies occurring in the ecclesiastical livings of the Hospital, power is given to the Governors "to present, prefer, and collate thereunto, such meet and sufficient persons as they shall think fit." And further, "that such and so many of the scholars, which shall from time to time be brought up and taught in the said Hospital, and every of them, as shall after be fully qualified and become meet to take upon them, or any of them, the charge of the said churches, rectories, parsonages, vicarages, chapels, and other spiritual livings aforesaid, shall as near as may be, from time to time, be, by the said Governors and their successors, presented, preferred, and collated thereunto, before any other person or persons whatsoever, avoiding as much as may be the giving of more benefices than one to any one incumbent."

The Governors, by a "Statute" made after the final settlement of the orders in 1627, extended the right of preferment to "*such as do or have done actual service to the House, or have been members thereof, before any others.*" The object of this statute appears to be the admission of the claims to preferment of the master, preacher,

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School-Master, and Usher, who, though they are manifestly "members of the Hospital," are not always "poor scholars," or "scholars brought up and taught in the Hospital;" and would, therefore, be ineligible to receive any ecclesiastical reward for the most zealous performance of their duties in the Institution. Other instances occur of some variance in the Governors' statutes from the strict letter of the Charter. The maintenance of the scholars in the Hospital is, by the statutes, extended to their maintenance as exhibitioners at the Universities, and to the allowance of apprenticeship-fees and other valuable advantages. These alterations must not be looked upon as being adverse to the terms of the Charter, but as enlargements of the charity, which conform it to modern customs, and carry out more fully the benevolent design of Mr. Sutton.

Zealous care is taken to secure the upright administration of the revenues of Mr. Sutton; and that all suspicion of interested or indirect dealing may be prevented, none of the estates of the Hospital are to be leased or granted to the Governors themselves, or to be held by any other person for their use or benefit, or for the benefit of any one connected with the regulation of the Hospital.



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## II.—POWERS OF THE GOVERNORS BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Difficulties were now apprehended by the Governors of Charter-House as likely to arise in their carrying forward the noble work, especially as *eighteen* Hospitals were impeached touching their corporations. They, therefore, sought the security of an Act of Parliament. This they obtained in 1628-9, in the third year of the reign of King Charles I. It is entitled, "An Act for the Establishing and Confirming of the Hospital of King James, founded in CHARTER-HOUSE, in the County of Middlesex, at the humble Petition and only Costs and Charges of THOMAS SUTTON, Esq., and of the Possessions thereof."

The preamble of the Act recites the circumstance of the founding of the Hospital by Thomas Sutton; and enacts that Charter-House shall be for ever hereafter a Hospital in deed and in name, and that the Governors shall be incorporated; and it confirms the powers, provisions, and authority, given to them by the Letters Patent of King James.

This Act of King Charles provides, in addition, that every person elected to be a Governor shall take the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and that the Master, Preacher, Schoolmaster, Usher, officers, and poor men, shall take the same oaths;

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and shall also take an oath that neither he, nor any other for him, with his privity, allowance, or consent, hath given, or shall give, any money or other gratuity or reward, directly or indirectly, for or in respect of the having or enjoying any such place.

This Act of Parliament also empowers the "Governors to hold the property against all persons and suits; and it disables them from doing any act or thing whereby the Hospital and Estates shall be alienated, assured, given, granted, demised, charged, or in any sort conveyed, or come to the possession of our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs or successors." And this Act further enables the Governors "to hold their Hospital, its manors, messuages, lands, and other property, against our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, and against all other persons."

It gives them power, "also, for and concerning the election, order, rule, and government of the Master, Preacher, Schoolmaster, Usher, poor men, poor children, and all other members, officers, or servants of the said Hospital in their several places, offices, and rooms, and for their and every of their stipends and allowances; and that the same rules, orders, statutes, and ordinances, so from time to time to be made, set down, and prescribed as aforesaid, shall be and stand in full force and strength in law, and be executed in all things according to the true intent and meaning thereof,

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under the several pains, forfeitures, and penalties, as shall be expressed and contained in the same ordinances, statutes, and rules, respectively: Provided always, that the said rules, ordinances, and statutes, or any of them, be not repugnant or contrary to the laws or statutes of this realm of England, nor against the purport or true intent of the recited Letters Patent."

### III.—STATUTES OF THE GOVERNORS.

Statutes and laws proper for the government of Charter-House, with various rules and regulations, were framed from time to time as they were needed, on the authority granted to the Governors by the Act of Parliament. They were not settled as a complete code until the year 1627, when they were adopted in an Assembly of the Governors, June the 21st, and signed by the King. These statutes have, at different times, been altered and modified in some particulars; but they are still laid upon the table at every meeting of the Governors, and strictly adhered to in all cases in which no special order has been made to the contrary. These it will be necessary to refer to, in speaking of the proceedings of the Governors, and to give some of the rules in illustration of the condition of the POOR BROTHERS and of the FREE-SCHOOL.

1613.—On the 30th of July "it was constituted

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and ordained, by the consent of all the Governors, that there should no rogues or common beggars be placed in the Hospital, but such poor persons as could bring good testimony of their good behaviour and soundness in religion, and such as had been servants to the King's Majesty, either decrepid or old; captain either at sea or land; soldiers maimed or impotent; decayed merchants; men fallen into decay through shipwreck, casualty of fire, or such evil accident; those that had been captives under the Turks, &c. And that no children shall be placed there whose parents had any estate in land to leave unto them, but only the children of poor men that wanted means to bring them up*."

"1627.—On the 25th of February an order was issued that no person, who was not an officer, governor, brother, or member of the Hospital, should be interred either in the Chapel or Burial-ground; *and that, hereafter, no woman-kind, deceased, shall be by any means buried in the said Chapel or Burying-place.*"

"The Master of the Hospital for the time being, and every officer, poor man, and every member of the same, shall take their diet in the dining-hall

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* At an Assembly of Governors, held December 30, 1741, John King was elected an apprentice; but being heir to an estate was refused the allowance of £28.

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appointed for that purpose, and not in their chamber, unless it be in time of sickness, or upon some urgent occasion, such as the Master shall allow of. Provided that they do not then exceed the proportion of diet that is set down and established."

"The Master of the Hospital, and all and every officer, and the poor brethren and members thereof, shall take their diet of dinner and supper in the common hall in the Hospital; and they shall carry no part thereof from thence into private chambers. And not any of the poor brethren shall presume to sit down at the table before grace be said, and the Master and chief officers sit; nor any of them to arise from the table before grace be said, without license of the Master, or in his absence of *senior* at the Master's table. Provided, notwithstanding, that if any of them happen to be sick, upon signification of his sickness to the Master, it shall be lawful for him, with the Master's allowance, for to take and have his commons out of the kitchen in his private lodging during the time of his sickness."

"They and every of them, and all others that shall succeed them in their places, shall be diligent in frequenting the Chapel in the Hospital twice every day at times of Divine service, and there behave themselves reverently, as becomes them to do in so sacred a place, and at so holy a work. And though they may ask and obtain leave of the Mas-

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ter on some workday of the week to be absent, upon some good and urgent occasion, yet that in no case none of them be absent from service and sermon on the Sunday, if he be in health and able to come forth of his lodging. And that every one of them do receive the Holy Communion of the Lord's Supper thrice every year; to wit, at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, if he be at that time in health, able to go forth of his lodging."

"None of them shall lodge abroad out of his ordinary lodging by night, or permit or suffer any stranger to lodge in any of their lodgings within the Hospital. Neither shall any of them haunt houses suspected of incontinency, gaming-houses, common bowling-alleys, taverns or ale-houses, by day or night; neither use swearing or taking God's holy name in vain, nor railing on any of his fellow brethren, nor given to any drunkenness or other notorious vice, upon pain of such punishment as shall be thought meet for such an offender by the Master, in the presence of two of the chief officers of the said House, whom he shall please to call unto him. And if the party so punished by him shall prove incorrigible after he hath been twice punished, then the Master shall put such an offender out of commons until the next General Assembly; and then he shall make the same offender, together with his offence, known to the Governors, that they may inflict such further punishment upon him, either

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by expulsion or otherwise, as they in their wisdom shall hold fitting."

"No poor brother of the Hospital shall hereafter presume to go into any tavern or ale-houses with his *livery gown* on his back, upon pain of such punishment as the Master, in his discretion, shall hold fitting to be inflicted upon him."

"They shall not go into the country to visit friends, or upon any other business, without the Master's leave, and that but for two months at the furthest; in which case and time of absence no part of his wages shall be abated. But if they go abroad either with leave or without leave, and fall under arrest or any other danger whereby their return is staid, in such case they shall have no monies or allowance from the Hospital, only their places shall be reserved for them till the Governors' pleasure be further known. And, moreover, no brother shall presume to pass the out-gates of the Hospital in their livery gowns upon pain of paying a month's commons out of his quarter's wages."

"All other duties to be performed after their admission, as daily frequenting the Chapel, reverent behaviour at prayers, civil fashion of feeding, cleanly and decent clothing, neat and wholesome lodging, friendly and brotherly conversing and living together, shall be referred to the Master's discretion to direct, and to the power given him to correct."

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## IV.—OFFICERS OF CHARTER-HOUSE.

CHARTER-HOUSE being an institution of so great magnitude, embracing two distinct objects, required various officers for its management. These, with their respective duties, it seems necessary to notice in this place.

1. *The Governors.*—These supreme officers of this splendid foundation are always sixteen in number, with the Master, as at the first, including some of the highest personages in the kingdom. They form a body corporate, having a common seal; and to them, as trustees of the property, is committed, without control, the entire direction of the whole establishment.

Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and the sixteen Governors, in their turn, nominate the Poor Brothers and the Scholars.

The Governors elect the Master, Schoolmaster, Preacher, and all the other officers, and also present to the ecclesiastical livings which are in the patronage of the corporation.

"The Governors, jointly taken, make the head of this body corporate. The Poor Brothers and Scholars, and such officers as are mentioned in the King's Letters Patent, shall be styled 'Members of the Foundation,' and shall be chosen within two months after the vacancy, according to the



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express words of the Letters Patent. All other officers of the household, not particularly mentioned in the Letters Patent aforesaid, shall be accepted, reputed, and taken, as members of arbitrary election; and it shall be in the power of the Governors to make their number more or less, and to choose them sooner or later, as to their wisdom shall seem best for the good of the Hospital."

2. *The Master.*—This officer is chief in the establishment of Charter-House. In him is vested the economical government of the whole institution, as the representative of the Governors. He is required to be "a learned, discreet man," according to the express words of the foundation, unmarried, and aged above forty years. He shall neither have nor accept any place of preferment, either in church or commonwealth, whereby he may be drawn away from his residence, care, and charge of the Hospital."

Sir Robert Dallington, A.M., was only in *Deacon's* orders when appointed, July 9, 1624, through the recommendation of "the Most Excellent Prince of Wales." But it was then resolved by the Governors, "that no future Master should be elected under forty years of age, or who was not in holy *orders of priesthood* two years before his election, and having not more than one living, and that within *thirty miles* of London."

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The Master has power to mulct any officer of his table a week or fortnight of his commons; to fine any poor brother in any sum not exceeding eight shillings and eight pence; and to suspend them for misdemeanors until the next meeting of the Governors. He has authority also to dismiss the inferior servants; but he can neither increase nor decrease the diet, stipends, fees, or wages, of any one in the house or school; exercising all his powers in subordination to the Governors.

3. *The Preacher.*—He is required to be qualified by his learning and good conversation of life; above thirty years of age; a Master of Arts of seven years' standing at least, and one that has been a preaching minister the space of four years. The chief charge of the Preacher, with the Master, is, that they and all the officers, poor brothers, scholars, and servants of the household, frequent the chapel daily, at the accustomed time of the service of God. These services are to be observed by them, the school-master, usher, and scholars of the foundation, upon every Sunday, holy-day, and vigil, in the afternoon; and that there be a sermon every Sunday at morning-prayer, either by the said Preacher or some one deputed by him. The Master and Preacher are to see that the whole household, and those of the school of the age of sixteen years and upwards, do receive the blessed sacrament yearly at the three solemn feasts of *Christ-*

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*mas, Easter,* and *Whitsuntide.* The Master and Preacher shall have superintendency over the Clerk, Organist, and Sexton, to see that each performs his duty; the one in reading of Divine service, assisting the Preacher at the communion and burying of the dead; the second, in teaching the poor scholars to sing, and playing on the organ at Divine service; the third, in keeping the chapel in a clean and decent manner.

4. *The School-master.*—He is required to be twenty-seven years of age, a Master of Arts, of good reputation, both for life and learning in the Latin and Greek languages. He is carefully to observe the nature and genius of the scholars, and accordingly to instruct and correct them. In correction moderate, according to the quality of the fault committed; and in instruction, according to the capacity for learning. He shall see that the scholars be of modest and correct behaviour; well and decently clothed; orderly and seasonably dieted; cleanly and wholesomely lodged; and that all the officers of the school, with the scholars, perform their several duties.

5. *The Usher.*—This officer is required to be twenty-four years of age, of good attainments in Latin and Greek, a Bachelor of Arts of two years standing. And if there be any in either University formerly a member of this Hospital, he shall *(cæteris paribus)* be chosen before any others. His duties

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are similar, but subordinate, to those of the School-master. Other competent teachers are employed in the school.

6. *The Physician.*—This officer is to be qualified with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has a yearly fee of twenty pounds, for which he attends all the officers and members of the Charter-House. He chooses his own Apothecary, who has the same sum allowed him for the supply of medicine according to the prescriptions of the Physician.

7. *The Registrar.*—He is required to be a solicitor of good reputation, well practised in the law. He issues summonses for all assemblies of the Governors; registers their orders in the Assembly-book, draws leases, receives petitions to be presented to the Governors, and attends upon their councils generally. This officer executes all the legal business connected with the estates and management of the Hospital.

8. *The Receiver.*—This officer is the accountant and collector of the institution. He gives security by bonds for the faithful execution of his duties. He receives the Hospital rents, and makes all disbursements: but he is not permitted to make any payment, except to the House Steward for diet, without the order and warrant of the Master. The vigilant care of the Governors to protect the funds of the Hospital, by a statute of 1627, which says,

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"There shall be two iron chests, one in the Receiver's custody, for keeping the Hospital revenues, whereof he shall give an account quarterly to the Master; another, with three several locks and keys, two in the custody of the Master and Receiver, and the third in the custody of whom the Governors shall please; to abide always in the Evidence House, for keeping the surplus remaining at the year's end, whereof the Receiver shall be accomptant by a fair declaration, examined and engrossed in parchment by the Auditor, and signed by their three hands, and then safely laid up in the Evidence House. There shall be two other copies of the said declaration, fairly written and signed by the Master, Receiver, and Auditor; whereof the Auditor shall keep one to justify the account, and the Receiver another for his full discharge."

9. *The Auditor.*—He is appointed to examine quarterly the Receiver's book of receipts and disbursements, to certify their agreement with the rental, and of the payments, to ascertain their agreement with the Master's warrant. He examines the accounts of the Manciple weekly, before they are signed by the Master. He also draws an annual statement of the Hospital accounts at Christmas, so as to exhibit a perfect view of the funds of the charity for the satisfaction of the Governors.

10. *The Reader,* or *Chapel Clerk.*—This officer

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performs service in the chapel at stated times, visits the sick, and assists the Preacher. He also fulfils the office of Librarian.

11. *The Manciple.*—This officer is properly the House Steward. He provides the diet of the Hospital, for which he pays ready money. Having money in hand, he is required to give security by bond for the amount. He keeps an account of his receipts and payments, which he submits to the Auditors within four days of the end of each week, and afterwards for the signature of the Master. Twice in every year he makes an inventory of the goods and moveables of the Hospital, so as to replace what may be worn out or unfit for use. He may require the grooms or poor brothers to replace any article lost or made away with, so as to prevent injury to the furniture of the Hospital.

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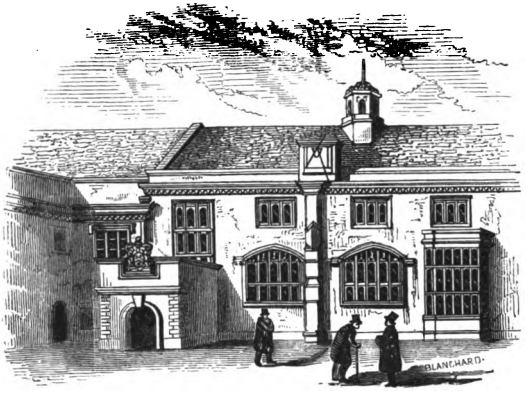


Outside of Hall.

# CHAPTER V.

## POOR BROTHERS OF CHARTER-HOUSE.

INTELLIGENT and expansive charity contemplates the necessities of mankind in all the various stages of life. It regards those necessities as experienced by both the aged and the young; and it prompts the pious mind especially to seek support for the one, and to provide instruction for the other. Thus it was that the enlarged and benevolent mind of Mr. Sutton was influenced and di-

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rected. He had seen much of suffering humanity; and, as a religious man, he beheld in its own true light the beauty of that admirable Christian maxim, "Charity to the soul is the soul of charity."

Hence the elevated and comprehensive design of that good man, as it is, indeed, correctly described by Sir Francis Bacon in his insidious letter addressed to King James, urging him to seize upon the property of this great philanthropist, this worthy benefactor of his country. "Mr. Sutton appears to have had a notion of a *triple* good—an *Hospital*, a *School*, and maintaining of a *Preacher*:" so great an object was altogether in accordance with his character as a Christian.

Having witnessed the distress and suffering of many deserving men in the decline of life, one of the principal designs of the benevolent Founder of Charter-House was to provide a comfortable asylum for *eighty* of such decayed gentlemen, that they might find a home in their declining years. They were thus to be amply furnished with all the means necessary to their comfortable sustenance and enjoyment at the close of their life, that they might have the privilege of leisure to reflect on the past and to anticipate the eternal future; so as to finish their earthly "course with joy" in the service of God, and to make due preparation for the inheritance of heaven, through the mercy of God in Jesus Christ.

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Various regulations were made respecting the qualifications of the pensioners. Aged men were not to be admitted indiscriminately. In the original Letters Patent these qualifications are expressed in general terms; as Charter-House is denominated a "Hospital, house, or place of abiding, for the finding, sustentation, and relief of *poor, aged, maimed, needy,* or *impotent* people." The first Governors, however, when they assembled in council, in the year 1613, in the exercise of their authority, granted to them by the Charter, to make rules and statutes for the Hospital, decreed, in more discriminating terms, the qualifications of those who might become candidates for admission to the foundation. They were required to be "such poor persons as can bring good testimony to their good behaviour and soundness in religion, and such as have been servants to the King's Majesty, either decrepid or old captains, either at sea or land; soldiers, maimed or impotent; decayed merchants; men fallen into decay through shipwreck, casualty of fire, or such evil accident; those that have been captives under the Turks," &c.

Supposing this regulation not to be sufficiently explicit, it was determined further, in 1627, that the candidates for the Hospital should not be qualified for admission *unless they could shew that they were gentlemen by descent, and in poverty, soldiers, &c.* But this limitation was rescinded by

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the Governors April 21, 1642, as too strict, and inconsistent with the general terms of the Letters Patent. Though they were not satisfied with the first regulation, yet it is believed to have been strictly according to the original views of Mr. Sutton himself, as it was carried unanimously by his Executors with the other Governors soon after the decease of the Founder.

Although it may be difficult to define with exactness what shall be the precise qualifications of candidates, so various are the conditions of society, those who are at present admitted are regarded as "old gentlemen;" comprehending in that significant phrase, in its most popular sense, merchants, officers in the army or navy, literary and professional men, tradesmen, and others, who have occupied stations of respectability in the world; householders of good reputation. All these classes are acknowledged as qualified now to become candidates for election as members of the Hospital of Charter-House.

Age, also, was regarded in the candidates; and it was, therefore, established by the regulations of the Governors, that no pensioners should be admitted under the age of *fifty years*, unless "he had been maimed in the wars either by sea or land." Those suffering under such a calamity might be elected *ten* years younger. Still the general health of the candidate is taken into account; and, with a view

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to prevent this asylum from being regarded as an infirmary for the sick, it was decreed, that no one can be admitted who is affected with any "foul or infectious disease," the present health of the party being required to be notified by the surgeon to Charter-House.

Anticipating, also, the possible abuse of this charity by those who might have an independent competency, it was further decreed, that no person should be admitted who possessed competent means to maintain himself, or allowed to remain in the establishment, if at, or after his admission, he be worth £200, or an income of £24 per annum during his life.

Different opinions will scarcely fail to be formed concerning the propriety of this regulation. It has been thought somewhat too strict; as although, perhaps, it might be proper two hundred years ago, when money was more valuable and provisions less costly, it is deemed hardly suitable to the present times. But whatever judgment may be formed respecting it now, it is believed that it is not rigidly enforced by the Governors.

Respecting the accommodation for the inmates of the Hospital, it is proper to remark, that every old gentleman in Charter-House has appropriated to his use a neat and commodious apartment; or else, as in some instances, two smaller rooms. With these they have every necessary attendance,

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and a sufficient allowance of bread and butter for each day, besides a substantial dinner in common, at *three* o'clock, furnished in the great hall. They also have allowed to each an abundant quantity of coal and candles, and the sum of £26..10*s*. per annum, paid to each quarterly in money, to enable them to procure the supply of any personal necessaries they may desire: and in this respect they have the utmost liberty consistent with the orderly rules of the Hospital.

These retired old gentlemen are subjected to no particular or inconvenient restraint, being free to go in or out of the Hospital at all reasonable hours. Every consideration is shewn to them; and they are treated by the servants and officers with all the respect which can be considered due to their character and station as gentlemen.

Still, notwithstanding all these liberal provisions and their various advantages, it might not be expected that, in the present state of human nature, perfect happiness or entire satisfaction would be found among the inmates of this institution. Indeed, uncandid remarks have, by some, been made upon this noble and well-designed charity. A popular historian of London has stated respecting "Charter-House Hospital," "It is a melancholy reflection, that of eighty persons, which is the number of pensioners, not one is generally found alive at the close of the *tenth* year." And he adds

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further, respecting the new mode of life into which the inmates are brought, "This change is a proof of the miserable state of man, who is obliged to owe his existence to many causes which are not to be controlled: here we find him solitary in the midst of numbers. The pensioner must be old, unmarried, and desolate, before he can be admitted. He retires to bed, and rises in the morning, without a friend to converse with. He has had relations, but they are not with him; his affections wander towards them; regret, amidst plenty, invades his thoughts; his spirits sink, and his body wastes, till death relieves him. Such is man without the society of his relatives."

These statements and reflections, supposing them to be fully correct in every particular expression as to matter of fact, seem hardly worthy of a noble and candid mind. The seclusion of an asylum must necessarily be attended with some privations. Regulations for a confraternity cannot be framed with such a latitude as to suit the peculiar wishes of every individual; but in judging rightly of that excellent Hospital, the provisions and comforts of it ought not to be forgotten. It should be recollected that the pensioners are taken from desolation and poverty. Their condition is, in every respect, greatly improved by their admission to the Hospital, though every one must necessarily feel the act of separation from friends.

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But as to the most gloomy part of the representation—the prevalence of mortality—it should be remembered that the aged must necessarily fall under the stroke of death; it cannot be averted even in a palace. Such is the holy decree of God. But the ungenerous insinuations contained in the foregoing paragraph may be best learnt, as they are refuted, by the candid declaration of another writer, a gentleman of at least equal intelligence on the subject under consideration. The Rev. Samuel Herne, formerly a "scholar at Charter-House," in his interesting work, "*Domus Carthusiana,*" observes, in 1677, in a manner and spirit worthy of a Christian divine,—

"A great number of religious and aged persons have here received comfort both of soul and body. Much about *five hundred and fifty four* have here peaceably spent the evening of their days, and then ascended up into heaven to return thanks to their great founder and deliverer in the time of their distress. Here I cannot but take notice of the health and sweetness of life in this place; for if out of *eighty* aged men there die but *nine* in a year, which, from October the 3d, 1614 to 1676, makes up the sum of *five hundred and fifty-four*, or thereabout, they seem to *outlive* the common rate of men, the purchase of whose lives is usually reckoned *seven* or *eight* years!"

Another learned "*Carthusian,*" the Rev. Robert

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Smythe, in his splendid "Historical Account of Charter-House," gives another view of this matter, more recently, and his statement is equally bright. He adds the following enumeration of the burials of the pensioners for *ten recent* years, extracted from the "Register." Particular attention is requested to the *third* column:—

| "Anno Domini. | Number of Burials. | United Ages. |
|---|---|---|
| 1797 | 15 | 1119 |
| 1798 | 8 | 583 |
| 1799 | 6 | 434 |
| 1800 | 16 | 1145 |
| 1801 | 8 | 591 |
| 1802 | 12 | 865 |
| 1803 | 12 | 915 |
| 1804 | 9 | 643 |
| 1805 | 11 | 803 |
| 1806 | 9 | 684 |
| | 106 | )7782(73 |
| | | 742 |
| | | 362 |
| | | 318." |

Mr. Smythe further refers to the foregoing statement, in which he shews that the pensioners, on an average, considerably exceed the age of *seventy-three* years. This is believed to exceed the age of men in most other circumstances, and to prove the general advantages of the Hospital over

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the condition of those at large on their own resources, and with their friends. And Mr. Smythe adds, "If the Charter-House were a place of solitary confinement for delinquents, upon the celebrated Mr. Howard's plan, such might be the effects Mr. Malcolm has described;" but *the "truth* may be drawn in pleasing colours. Aged, mateless, and desolate at his admission, the pensioner here finds food, attendance, and raiment; he retires to his bed and rises in the morning without an anxiety for the future. Surrounded by numbers in similar circumstances, he can easily select a few friends to converse with. He may take his walks abroad, merely observing the stated hours of worship, commons, and retirement to rest. His relations may visit him at all seasonable hours; and the pensioner himself *can*, with permission of the Master, which is never refused to proper applications, visit them for a day, or even for a period not exceeding two months. In sickness regular medical assistance awaits him, with necessary comforts of select food and attendance; and when about to quit this transitory life, his passage to a future state is smoothed by the pious cares of a minister of the Divine word and ordinances. Such are the blessings in health, in sickness, and in the hour of death, which this institution bestows on the objects of Mr. Sutton's bounty; and when it is considered that *none* but men beyond



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the prime of life, and mostly such as have been buffetted by misfortune, are admitted pensioners upon this establishment, and that the average of their lives exceeds *seventy-three* years, we shall draw the reverse of Mr. Malcolm's conclusion, and feel well assured that the years of this portion of the inhabitants of Charter-House are prolonged much beyond the usual term of other men's lives."

Were it at all necessary, it would be most easy to obtain the grateful testimony of many who have lived as "Poor Brothers" in this Hospital, and who have realized the substantial comforts and enjoyed the various privileges which they possess in their well-furnished retreat. But more than enough, it is presumed, has already been stated to shew the essential excellency of this great charity, and the manifold benefits of a residence for a desolate and decayed "Old Gentleman" within the peaceful abode of Charter-House!

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Interior of School.

# CHAPTER VI.

## CHARTER-HOUSE SCHOOL.

PUBLIC endowed grammar-schools in London are numerous, and of high reputation for the attainments of their youth. Among those excellent establishments that have risen to deserved fame, the principal are St. Paul's School, Christ's Hospital, Westminster School, Merchant Tailors' School, and that of Charter-House. The history of these several foundations is well worthy of perusal; but our present design limits our attention to the latter institution.

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## I.—THE FOUNDATION OF CHARTER-HOUSE SCHOOL.

Charter-House School comprises *three* divisions of scholars:—(1.) Those admitted upon Sutton's foundation, originally *forty* in number, nominated by the Governors in rotation; (2.) *Boarders*, those who are received by the Master of the School, with whom they reside in commodious apartments; (3.) *Day-scholars*, who are admitted on the payment of established school fees.

The "Foundation," or "Gown Boys," as they are called, are fed, clothed, and educated in classical learning, writing, and arithmetic, at the expense of the Hospital, and are now *forty-four* in number; making, with the Boarders and Day-scholars, a total of between 160 and 170 boys this February 1849.

Charter-House scholars have been more or less numerous at different periods. And "it may be interesting to the lovers of Public Schools, and especially Carthusian Statistics," says the editor, in his splendidly illustrated "Memorials of Charter-House," to observe "that, till the year 1780, or thereabouts, the average number of scholars in the whole School was about 80. That, between 1780 and 1811, it rose to 170 or 180. Between the years 1816 and 1826, the number was raised to 480; and, by 1833, it had fallen to 90. Since that

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time it has gradually increased till the present year (1844), when it has amounted to 173: the state which approximates most closely to that in which the School was found under the Government of the reverend Dr. Raine, at the beginning of the present century."

Mr. Sutton having obtained the "Letters Patent" by which the Hospital was to be governed, the following clause of that royal license is here given, as it shews the intentions of the Founder respecting this part of the charity. It declares that it is permitted to him to found

"One Free-school for the instructing, teaching, maintenance, and education of poor children or scholars; and that the said Thomas Sutton, during his life, and after his decease the Governors hereafter named, and their successors, and the survivors and survivor of them, and his and their successors for ever, and the Governors of the said Hospital for the time being, and their successors, shall have full power, license, and lawful authority, at his and their wills and pleasures, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to place therein such numbers of poor children as scholars as to him the said Thomas Sutton during his life, and after his decease to the said Governors and their successors, and to the survivors and survivor of them, and his and their successors, and to the Governors of the said Hospital for the time being

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and their successors shall seem convenient. And likewise one learned, able, and sufficient person to be Schoolmaster of the School; and one other learned, able, and sufficient person to be Usher thereof, to teach and instruct the said children in grammar."

Mr. Sutton having secured his large estates in the power of his trustees to apply the revenues according to his design, and they, possessing ample funds to proceed with their undertaking, entered upon their work; and on the completion of the foundation, at the first assembly of the Governors, held at Charter-House on the 30th of July, 1613, they adopted the following regulation:—

"*Item.*—No children shall be placed there whose parents have any estate in lands to leave unto them, but only the children of poor men that want means to bring them up."

Desirous of discharging their duty in the most efficient manner, according to the intentions of Mr. Sutton, the Governors, at their assembly the 19th of July 1614, desired "the Lord Bishop of London to consecrate the Chapel, and to be very careful in the choice of a good School-master and Usher." At the same time they appointed *thirty-five* scholars as the commencement of their School. On the 3d of December they appointed *five* more scholars to make up the full number of forty. Mr. Nicholas

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Grey was, at the same time, elected and appointed Schoolmaster, and Mr. Henry Bagley Usher. Mr. Grey had been educated at Westminster School, and elected thence, in 1606, to Christ Church College, Oxford. He retained the situation of Schoolmaster until the year 1624, when he was presented with the rectory of *Castle Camps*, in Cambridgeshire, by the Governors of Charter-House.

However important might be the early history of this great School, the limits of this work do not allow of it being pursued. It proceeded prosperously, conferring inestimable benefits on many promising pupils, under the wise direction of its Governors and officers.

## II.—ADVANTAGES OF CHARTER-HOUSE SCHOOL.

Charter-House Scholars, who are received on the foundation, are entirely maintained by the Governors; and they incur no expense, except for their school-books and extra washing. Their dress is a black gown, jacket and trowsers, and college cap. The age of admission is between ten and fourteen years, and they cannot remain upon the establishment above eight years, as it is a *statute*, "that scholars be not allowed to remain in the School after completing the *nineteenth* year of their age." Those who have finished the usual course of education within the School at Charter-House are aided in their future progress in life. With this

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object in view, it is made a *statute*, "That in the month of December in each year all the scholars (but more especially those above the age of *fourteen*) be examined, in the ordinary work of the School, by examiners to be appointed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; and that upon such examination of their proficiency, and also upon the report of the Schoolmaster as to the habits and capacities of each scholar, the examiners do report to the Governors which of the scholars, *who have attained the age of sixteen*, may, in their opinions, be advantageously permitted to remain in the School as candidates for exhibitions, and which of them may more properly be recommended to receive donations towards placing them in some other line of life."

These "Exhibitioners" being elected by a Board of Governors, may pursue their college studies in either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge. And it is a statute of Charter-House,—

"Every Exhibitioner is allowed a yearly Pension for *five* years, provided he reside at the University and follow his studies until he has taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which residence is not required. The amount of the Exhibition is £80, with an additional £20 from the beginning of the *fifth* year, if the exhibitioner have then taken his degree; if not, the addition is made on the degree being taken."

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## III.—EMINENT MEN OF CHARTER-HOUSE SCHOOL.

Charter-House School, with its great advantages, has produced, as might have been expected, a number of highly distinguished men, whose shining reputation has shed a lustre upon that foundation, and done honour to their country. It is considered remarkable, that among the first *thirty-five* "Poor Scholars" who were admitted July 19, 1614, was Joseph Henshaw, who became an eminent preacher in his day, and died, in 1678, Lord Bishop of Peterborough. But the register of this foundation contains the names of many pupils who have adorned the annals of every department of science. Among those eminent men may be mentioned Richard Crashaw, the Poet, celebrated by the muse of Cowley, and admired by Pope, as one of its earliest scholars; the learned Dr. Isaac Barrow, famous as a divine and a mathematician; Dr. John Davies, Master of Queen's College, Cambridge; Sir Richard Steele, the author of the "Christian Hero," but more celebrated as the "British Essayist," the principal author of "The Tatler," "The Spectator," and "The Guardian;" Dr. Mark Kildersley, Bishop of Sodor and Man, who completed the translation of the Old Testament, begun by Bishop Wilson, into the Manks language; Sir William Blackstone,



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famous as a constitutional lawyer, the first Vinerian Professor in the University of Oxford, and one of the Judges in the Court of Common Pleas; Dr. Martin Benson, Lord Bishop of Gloucester; Dr. Jortin, famous as the author of the "Life of Erasmus," "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," and other valuable works; Rev. William Jones, of Nayland, a clergyman of rare acquirements, whose various theological works gained him high honour, especially his "Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity;" Sir Simon Le Blanc, one of the Judges of the King's Bench; and the late Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, who was buried, by his own special desire, in Charter-House*. To these may be added Lieut.-Col. W. Havelock, K.H., of her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, killed Nov. 22, 1848, in an engagement with the Sikhs, at Ramnugger, in the Punjab; the Right Reverend Connop Thirlwall, D.D., the present Lord Bishop of St. David's; the Right Rev. James Henry Monk, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester; the Very Rev. George Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham; and the Venerable Y. C. Hare, M.A., Archdeacon of Lewes.

It has often been remarked, that amongst the scholars of Charter-House there has been generated a spirit of friendship of the noblest kind,

* A beautiful monument to the memory of this great man has been erected in the Chapel of Charter-House.

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which has continued through the busy and changing pursuits of after life, producing incalculable benefits, not only to individuals, but generally to society. This may be illustrated in the case of Addison and Steele. In Charter-House the Hon. Joseph Addison received his "grammar learning." In this seminary commenced that genuine friendship between Addison, who was a "Boarder," and Steele, who was a "Poor Scholar," which resulted in the production of "The Spectator" by their combined labours, so admirably influential in refining the manners of the age and in improving the language of Britain.

But this spirit, it may perhaps be observed, is common to all schools; for the ardent friendship of boyhood, and the vivid recollection of school-boy days, are unquestionably amongst the most pleasurable that we are permitted to enjoy. And it can hardly create surprise that "Carthusians" should manifest attachment to an abode so peculiarly remarkable as that of Charter-House.

Lord Ellenborough made his solemn request that his mortal remains might rest in that place, as his early and venerated abode. And Chief Justice Sir William Blackstone is said never to have willingly been absent from the annual "Oration on Founder's Day." Even the Rev. John Wesley, so entirely devoted as he was to the one great business of laborious preaching, seems to have lingered

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about the old school of his youth with evident enjoyment. In one of his "Journals" Wesley records,—

"I took a walk in the Charter-House. I wondered that all the squares and buildings, and especially the school-boys, looked so little. But this is easily accounted for. I was so little myself when I was at school, and measured all about me by myself. Accordingly, the upper boys being then bigger than myself, seemed to me very big and tall; quite contrary to what they appear now, when I am taller and bigger than they. I question if this is not the real ground of the common imagination, that our forefathers, and, in general, men in past ages, were much larger than now; an imagination current in the world eighteen hundred years ago. So Virgil supposes his warrior to throw a stone that could scarcely be wielded by twelve men,—

'Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus.'

"So Homer long before,—

"Οιοι νυν βροτοι εισι.

"Whereas, in reality, men have been, at least ever since the deluge, very nearly the same as we find them now, both for stature and understanding*."

* Wesley's Journal, August 8, 1757.

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Mr. Sutton's "Poor Scholars," as we have seen, have nobly vindicated the claims of their Hospital to public esteem and confidence. And, reflecting on the benefits to the community which have arisen from Charter-House School, we cannot but rejoice that the unworthy counsel of Francis Bacon, in his letter to King James, to seize upon the estates of the Founder, was not followed by the Monarch. In that letter it was objected to Mr. Sutton's foundation, "That, for grammar schools, there are already too many; and, therefore, it is no providence to add when there is excess." This short-sighted and narrow policy seems unworthy the spirit of so great and wise a man as the distinguished "Father of experimental philosophy," Lord Bacon.

Charter-House could ill have been spared from the grammar schools of Britain. It has produced good fruit; and it still maintains its well-earned reputation. Its Masters and Ushers have always been acknowledged scholars; and "Carthusians" are found second to none in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

## IV.—ELIGIBLE SITUATION OF CHARTER-HOUSE SCHOOL.

Parents and the friends of youth will naturally desire several particulars regarding the situation of

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Charter-House School, especially with respect to the health of its pupils. A few observations, therefore, will here be offered for their information.

Though Charter-House is situated near the centre of the metropolis, its locality is allowed, and it is found by experience to be THE MOST SINGULARLY HEALTHY of any public school in the kingdom. It is particularly favourable for delicate boys, as its grounds include nearly *thirteen* acres, enclosed; it is on a dry gravelly soil; its atmosphere is peculiarly temperate, and its water is as pure as can be obtained in London.

## V.—ADMISSION OF PUPILS IN CHARTER-HOUSE.

Three divisions of pupils are admitted into Charter-House School. In all these inquirers are interested; and, for their sakes, a few remarks may be made on them in order:

1. *Foundation Boys.*—These are nominated by the Governors in rotation; and all who desire admission must apply to Governors for their favours. It is a *statute* of the School,

"That no boy be admitted under *ten*, or above *fourteen* years of age; nor unless he be well acquainted,

"If between 10 and 11 years of age, with the Latin Accidence;

If between 11 and 12 years of age, with the Latin Syntax;

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If between 12 and 13 years of age, with the Greek Accidence, and some easy Latin Author;

If above 13 years of age, with the Greek Delectus."

2. *Boarders.*—These are received by direct application to the Master of Charter-House School. And as to the expense of education in this seminary, it differs but little from any of the great public schools; unless, perhaps, it may be considered somewhat lower. The necessary order and discipline of the domestic arrangements at Charter-House act so forcibly as to keep down a boy's total expenses to a comparatively low sum; so that the whole cost to the friends of a boy has been considered not much exceeding HALF THE EXPENDITURE in other great schools. The estimated amount at Charter-House for a boy, including books and medical charges, is about £80 per annum.

3. *Day Scholars.*—These, also, are admitted by application to the Master of the School; they receive the same instruction and are subject to the same discipline as other scholars, and the charge for a boy in this division is under £20 per annum.

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The Chapel.

# CHAPTER VII.

## CHARTER-HOUSE BUILDINGS.

CHARTER-HOUSE includes a considerable mass of buildings, with various dwellings, offices, and conveniences, for the accommodation of the Pensioners, the Scholars, the Officers, and servants of the institution. Some of these buildings are modern and elegant; but others bear the venerable marks of antiquity, and stand associated with events of general importance regarding the whole nation. It will be necessary to give, therefore, a brief notice of the principal portions of the

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buildings, to complete the present volume, as a memorial of Christian benevolence.

### THE ENTRANCE AND OUTER GATE.

Charter-House Square, though hardly to be compared with the extensive quadrangles of modern formation at the west end of the metropolis, is yet spacious, airy, and pleasant; and, with its enclosed lawn and gravel walks with majestic trees, it forms a quiet and retired residence so near to the heart of the city. Many respectable families, therefore, occupy commodious houses in Charter-House Square.

On the north side of this Square is the Outer Gate, one side of which is the Porter's Lodge, forming the entrance to Charter-House. The building which stands on the right, on entering the first court, is supposed to be a part of the "fair dwelling" which was erected by Sir Edward North, about the year 1537, on the ruins of the ancient monastery. At present it forms a part of the Master's Lodge; and the three windows over the archway belong to an apartment known by the name of the Long Gallery, formerly one hundred and ten feet in length, but now reduced to forty-five feet, being divided into several apartments, hitherto furnished with portraits of the Founder, Mr. Sutton, and other eminent persons who had been Governors of Charter-House. Among these

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may be mentioned Dr. Robinson, Bishop of Bristol, and Lord Privy Seal; Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London; John Lord Somers; John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire; and Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester.

Over the Entrance Gate is the Coat of Arms of Mr. Sutton, and the date 1611, which were probably set up at the time of the foundation. The Archway for carriages forms the entrance into the Court, formerly called the "Middle Court," now the "Master's Court." Beneath, on one side of the arch, are the apartments appointed for the Registrar. This formed part of the buildings erected by Sir Edward North. In this Archway the Gown Boys are accustomed to meet on Governors' Days, according to ancient practice, to receive the Governors as they proceed to hold their assemblies in the Great Drawing Room of the Master's Lodge.

### THE WASH-HOUSE COURT.

Through a gate from the Entrance Court there is a carriage way, into what has, from time immemorial, been called the "Wash-House Court." This district takes its name from the circumstance of its having been the site of the Wash-House, and of other domestic offices, first of the Monastery, and afterwards of the Palace of the Duke of Norfolk. There appears little reason to doubt but that the

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kitchen of the Monastery formed part of this court; and the kitchen of the present Hospital, a window and chimney of which are seen in the right corner, occupies, with the offices, nearly two sides of the Court.

Venerable Time, the consumer of all things, has hitherto spared this part of Charter-House, as one of the principal relics of the old Monastery. The antiquated form of the windows and archways; the peculiar character of the brickwork and masonry; a small worn staircase, the steps of which are of solid oak, and the general appearance of the whole Court, lead us to believe that, notwithstanding a few alterations, it presents very much the same appearance which it did in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. And it has often been remarked, that this Court bears a close resemblance to the old Court of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

### THE PREACHER'S COURT,

*Looking North.*

This is an ample and airy division of the premises of Charter-House, as seen in our engraving. The elegant building on the left hand is of modern date, having been erected but a few years ago. In a shield over the doorway is engraven the year of its completion, 1840. In the spandrils, on labels, we find this inscription:—

"THOU, O LORD! ART MY REFUGE."

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The buildings represented opposite to the spectator are occupied by the Poor Brothers: they, also, are comparatively modern, having been erected since the year 1824. On the right is seen a small part of the building in the Wash-House Court, considered the most ancient part of the Charter-House, having been erected probably in the reign of Henry the Seventh. At the fourth pillar of the Cloister, on the right of the Archway, is the ancient wall of the Monastery, the locality of which is fresh in the memory of many an old Carthusian.

### THE PREACHER'S COURT,

*Looking East.*

This Court derives its name from the Preacher's residence, which, in the engraving, is seen in front on the left; adjoining to which, in the same pile of building, are the Dispensary, and apartments which are occupied by the Under-housekeeper and the Poor Brethren: further to the right is the house of the Manciple. Above the battlemented Archway, which forms a covered way to the Hall and Kitchen, is shewn the new window lately inserted at the west end of the Great Chamber.

In the old buildings seen on the right are the ancient kitchens and other apartments now occupied by the servants; and, most probably, applied to the same purpose prior to the dissolution of the

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Monastery, of which they formed a part. The ruined portion of this building formed part of the ancient Bakehouse.

### THE SCHOOLMASTER'S HOUSE, AND SCHOLARS' COURT.

On looking at these edifices from the Court, the buildings seen on the right are occupied by the Scholars: they have three stories. The lower story, with six windows, was formerly the old School, now divided into two rooms: one is used for the Boarders and the other for the Gown-Boys, and is called the Writing-School, the Scholars of the Foundation having been there taught to write after the erection of the New School in the Green: the upper stories are now the dormitories. The date on the water-spout, 1717, indicates an extensive series of repairs, and, probably, a new facing of the building.

The Schoolmaster's House, as seen on the left, is a commodious modern building, erected in a style of elegance worthy of the Foundation. Near to this house is an Archway leading to the Garden, the use of which is common to all the officers of the House. And near to this entrance is the residence of the Matron, who has certain apartments furnished for the reception of the Scholars when they may be sick.

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## THE SCHOOL,

*From the Green.*

This commodious building, pleasantly situated on rising ground, as is stated in the Greek inscription upon a stone above the cornice,

Γραμματικῃ ετει αωγ',

was erected in the year 1803. On the keystone of the arch of the principal entrance are recorded the names of the Head Schoolmasters, following Dr. Crusius in succession, to the present time. Of late years the custom has been established of inscribing upon the stone face of the School-room the names of those who leave the School during each year.

Being at some distance from the other buildings, the School is surrounded by trees: these have been planted within the last few years. The old avenues by which the Green was formerly belted having become wholly decayed, it was found necessary to remove them for a new plantation.

On the left is seen the Schoolmaster's House, adjoining the building occupied by the Gown Boys. Upon the bottom of the hill on which the School stands, and in its front, is the Upper Green, which is allotted as the Play-ground of the Scholars in the sixth and fifth forms: the Play-ground of the

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Under-scholars is on the other side of the hill, being part of the ground formerly the Wilderness.

The square area which forms the Upper Green was, in the time of the Monastery, surrounded on three sides by the cells of the monks, and in the centre stood a handsome conduit, to which a supply of water for the whole establishment was conveyed by pipes from the hill at Islington, from a white stone conduit there, the remains of which were standing within the last twenty-five years, opposite to the tavern which derived its name from this building.

Under the Duke of Norfolk, in 1566, this square was used as a bowling-green, and was surrounded by a raised terrace walk: one side of it still remains—the part on which the school was erected. The walk on the eastern side, known to old Carthusians by the name of the "Upper Walk," was levelled about thirty-five years since. The levelling of the ground brought to light two closed gothic archways of cells belonging to the old Monastery. Over one of these closed archways appears the word "CROWN," in large capital letters, a sign well known to Carthusians for more than seventy years. It is said to have been first painted by the late Lord Ellenborough, when he was educated here on the foundation; and it has been carefully preserved and periodically renewed, to the memory

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of that noble judge. Altogether, the school and its situation seem worthy of the importance of Charter-House.

### THE SCHOOL ROOM.

Charter-House School-room was built after the plans of Mr. Pilkington, and opened in 1803, when Dr. Raine was Head Master. Various systems of education have been adopted by different masters, the history of which it is not necessary to detail.

The Governors have ever evinced a watchful solicitude for the welfare and advancement of the pupils: the amount of success which has resulted may be inferred from the eminent names enumerated in the preceding Chapter, and also from the list of distinguished scholars, given in the Appendix, who, in later years, have achieved at our Universities honours which reflect a lustre alike on themselves and on the scene of their earlier studies; nor have those who have proceeded from Charter-House to Hailebury and Addiscombe less worthily sustained its character: many have, at those establishments, earned for themselves an honourable name, and subsequently attained to high distinction in the service of the East-India Company.

It must afford lively gratification to the high and learned personages, together with the able Masters of the School, who have manifested so

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great an interest in the success of this branch of the institution, to find that the after-career of the scholars has so well supported its reputation, and maintained its rank as one of the first amongst our public schools of learning.

We are permitted to state that the Governors have, by an order dated 10th May, 1847, out of the accumulations of Lady Holford's* bequest, founded an additional exhibition of £20 per annum, to be paid to such scholar as may proceed to the University of Cambridge; and have, by an order dated 13th May, 1848, required that all candidates for exhibitions should possess a tolerable proficiency in arithmetic generally, in the first four rules of algebra, and in the first book of Euclid: as also that all Scholars on admission should pass an examination suitable to their age.

As well to carry out the spirit of these orders,

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* Dame Elizabeth Holford, by her will, dated 1720, bequeathed a certain sum of money to be laid out in the purchase of estates, to found *ten* exhibitions at Christ Church, Worcester, and Pembroke Colleges (these three Colleges elect *eight*), and Hertford, which is now transferred to University College, *Oxford*, for those educated at Charter-House. The management of this property is vested in the different Colleges, and is not under the control of the Charter-House, except as to University College: for the *two* exibitioners there, the Governors of the Charter-House pay to each £20 annually, with an allowance of £25 for chambers, &c.



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and to meet the growing wants of the age, the present Masters of the School, aided by the advice and sanction of the Examiners, have made some important alterations, with the view of combining the advantages of a mathematical with a classical education. On certain days of the week appropriated exclusively to mathematics, the whole School is re-cast, and distributed into fresh divisions, of Parts I, II, III, and IV; Forms I to VIII; and an UPPER and LOWER SCHOOL.

The UPPER SCHOOL comprises all who have made any advance in Algebra over and above Euclid, Prop. 26, and Arithmetic down to Fractions; they are examined and classified in the Blue Books as heretofore at the General Examination. Medals awarded to the best mathematician (determined by marks) as such, and to the most accurate working and solution of problems.

The LOWER School are examined about the same time in a long elementary paper or papers of arithmetic and geometry; their names classified, and Prizes awarded to the Boy who (according to marks) has made most progress in the year, and to the boy who, according to his age and standing, exhibits most neatness and correctness as to sums inserted in books kept for that purpose.

The actual proficiency which it is in contemplation to achieve will be best tested by the following scheme:—

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TEXT BOOKS:—

COLENSO'S ARITHMETIC.

PART IV (or lowest)..... Page 1 — 17.
PART III..... Page 1 — 40.
PART II..... Page 1 — 87.
PART I ..... .. Page 1 to the end.

EUCLID.

PART IV (or lowest) Definitions, Postulates, Axioms.
PART III ..... Ditto, and Book I, to Prop. 26.
PART II..... Ditto, and Books I, II.
PART I ..... Ditto, ditto, Book III, and all above.

COLENSO'S ALGEBRA.

PART II ..... Page 1 — 57.
PART I ..... Page 1 to the end.

A Division for Trigonometry, or higher subjects, for those only who have passed through PART I in Arithmetic, Euclid, and Algebra.

We may here safely leave this bill of fare to the sanguine anticipations of all old Carthusians, who desire to see their School hereafter take the same rank at Cambridge which it has hitherto so proudly maintained at Oxford.

The view in our engraving is as it at present exists; the "Horse Shoe" of the original arrangement having been restored. The canopies, curtains, and chairs of the Masters' seats are modern additions. The Annual Examination of the whole School is held in this room in the week after Easter. This Examination was carried on in public from 1813 to 1832; but since the latter period

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it has not been considered public; though, at the distribution of the prizes, which are delivered from the largest canopied seat facing the principal entrance, on the Saturday of the Examination Week, the friends of the Boys and of the House muster in considerable numbers. In 1818, eight large framed maps were hung on the walls, under the superintendence of the School Master, Dr. Russell, at the expense of £366, for the double purpose of familiarizing the eye of the boys with the geographical outlines of the principal countries of the world, and of deadening the echo, which at the first opening of the School was found to be very inconvenient.

In the smaller framed tablets on the left side of the picture are the lists of those Scholars who were the Orators, in the several years. There are one in each year, the Senior Boy on the Foundation, who, after the Sermon on the Founder's Day, delivers an Oration in Latin, for which he receives a *purse*, to enable him to purchase books for his future studies. On the other side of the door are similar frames, containing the names of those who were distinguished by Gold Medals, commencing with the year 1816.

Two small rooms, one at each end of the School, were added in 1803, "for the better accommodation of the School Master and Usher," as these additions are spoken of by the Governors. In

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1836, the room at the western, or upper end, was enlarged as a Class-room, and particularly for the use of those learning French, which about this time was introduced as a regular branch of school instruction. In the year 1838, the lower room was increased to the same dimensions.

### THE CHAPEL AND ADJOINING BUILDINGS.

Charter-House Chapel appears, from an old plan of the establishment, bearing date about the year 1500, to stand on the precise spot of the principal part of the Monastery. The south wall is perhaps the oldest portion of the building; but the east wall now standing may doubtless lay claim to considerable antiquity; for on removing the wainscoting, in the repairs that were done in 1842, an old Ambrie was discovered towards its south corner. The Ante-Chapel, which, like the Evidence Room above it, has a groined roof, bears the date of 1512.

Our engraving represents the Chapel of Charter-House, with several of the adjoining edifices. To the left of the entrance door is a part of the building that was added in 1824, when, on account of the great increase of Scholars, it was necessary to provide more accommodation in the Chapel. To the right of the Chapel are the apartments of the Reader, and upon the ground floor are seen the three windows now known as "Brooke Hall,"

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where dinner is every day provided at the Master's table, for the Master and Officers of the House.

On the right side of the square is seen the greater part of the Cloister, and Terrace. This Cloister formed no part of the Monastery, but was in all probability built (as we learn from a date in the brick-work) in the year 1571, by the Duke of Norfolk. It was intended to form a covered gallery or walk between the Ducal Palace and the building now occupied by the Gown Boys. According to tradition, this building was a Tennis Court, and the conversion of it by Mr. Sutton into a School gave occasion to the remark, by Stow, in his "Survey of London," that it was changed "a Ludo Pilario ad Ludum Literarium."

### INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL.

Though not large, Charter-House Chapel is greatly admired for its venerable elegance. But it has undergone considerable alterations since its first erection. The building is nearly square, and is divided into the north and south aisles, by four pillars of the Tuscan order. The aisle to the north of the pillars in the centre of the building was added by the first Governors of the Hospital, and the Chapel was further enlarged on the north-side in 1824, for the accommodation of the Boarders. By the repairs in 1842, the appearance of the whole interior has been much im-

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proved: open seats have been placed in the north and south aisles instead of pews, and a double row of seats with stalls for the Master and Preacher now range along the wall of the south aisle. The Organ Gallery, which was in the south aisle, now occupies the west end of the north aisle, and it is furnished with a new Organ.

The Altar is elevated one step; over it are gilt pannels, containing the Commandments, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, with a glory in a triangle; and a circular pediment inscribed with a verse from Matthew xxii. A window, with a flat arch and five lancet-shaped divisions, nearly fills the space between the altar and the ceiling, giving the most desirable light to the whole interior of the Chapel.

Several beautiful monuments, erected in honour of distinguished persons connected with the Hospital, ornament the chapel. The principal of these is a very splendid one in the north-east corner, to the memory of Thomas Sutton, who died in 1611, the Founder of Charter-House. It is a large and elaborate work, which cost at the time of its erection, in the year of his decease, above £360. The window which has been recently added in this part of the Chapel, has both improved the appearance of the building and brought the monument into full view. This window was filled with stained glass, representing Our Saviour bearing his cross. The entrance to the vault in which the remains of

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the Founder lie, is outside the iron-railings which enclose the monument. In the same vault also are the remains of John Lawe, one of the executors of Mr. Sutton, and those of four Masters of Charter-House, viz. Hooker, Beaumont, Burnett, and King, the dates of whose deaths are respectively the years 1617, 1624, 1715, and 1737; and also the remains of the late Lord Ellenborough, who had been educated in the School, and became one of the Governors of Charter-House. He died in 1818, and, according to his own desire, was buried in the vault of the Chapel.

Immediately behind this monument of Mr. Sutton, and facing the south, is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Gatty, Esq., the late Registrar, who died in 1838. On the south wall are two monuments; one by Chantry, in memory of Lord Ellenborough, the other by Flaxman, of Dr. Raine, a late celebrated Head Master of the School, who died in 1811. On the western wall, in the same aisle, is a half-length effigy of John Lawe, Esq., before mentioned, who died in 1614. A stone at the west end of the north aisle marks the burial place of Mr. James Sidgrave, housekeeper of the Hospital, who died in 1707. Besides these there are numerous other monumental tablets, containing the names of those who were buried in the cemetery, after serving as officers in the Hospital.

Charter-House Chapel is *extra parochial*, and

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*extra-episcopal.* Morning and evening prayers are read in it every day, as has been the practice since the foundation of the Hospital. On the morning of all Saints' days, and on every Saturday evening, as well as on Sunday, they are attended by all the boys in the School.

Marriages were formerly celebrated in this Chapel of Charter-House. But this practice ceased on the 25th of March, 1754, as appears by the following memorandum copied from the Chapel Register of that year:—"On this day the Act to prevent clandestine marriages took place, by which this Chapel, not being such an one as banns have been wont to be published in, is excluded with many others from the privilege of having marriages solemnized in it, except with special license from the Archbishop of Canterbury."

### THE CHAPEL FONT.

This beautiful ornament to the Chapel deserves to be particularly noticed. It is made of Caen stone, elaborately wrought. It is placed opposite to the door of the Chapel; and on the pedestal are letters which shew the date of this valuable gift in 1843.

### THE GREAT HALL.

This Hall, on account of its baronial elegance, is greatly admired by all who see it, even if they be not partakers of the entertainment provided



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daily for the gentlemen Pensioners, nor invited to partake of the hospitality of the Governors on "Founder's Day." It is doubtful whether it ever formed part of the ancient Monastery; though the Butteries, which are seen under the screen, are evidently of a date prior to the dissolution of the Monastery and the erection of the House of Sir Edward North, in the reign of Henry VIII. The Gallery over the fire-place is not an-usual appendage to a baronial Hall; and it appears that the Music Gallery and screen at the end were erected in 1571, by the Duke of Norfolk; as, on a shield in the centre of the frieze is inscribed that date in figures, with the letters T N over them. The Music Gallery for many years was occupied as a study by the Organist, whose apartments adjoined; but it has of late years been restored to its original use and condition, with certain improvements. The fire-place and mantle-piece are of the date of Sutton's Foundation. As to the use of this Hall, besides its occupation daily by the Pensioners, many Ministers of State, and of the highest personages in the nation, have graced it by their presence to dine on "Founder's Day."

One of the earliest Governors' orders directs that on the 12th of December annually, "There shall be an Anniversary Commemoration of the Founder." The day is, and has from the earliest times been, observed as a day of religious thankful-

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ness and social enjoyment. All the members of the House, together with many others who received their education within these walls, and who feel grateful for the benefits which they owe to Charterhouse, assemble in Chapel at the time of divine service, where a sermon suited to the occasion is preached by some eminent divine, usually a Carthusian. A Latin Oration in praise of the Founder is afterwards delivered in the Governors' room by the Senior Foundation Scholar. The Pensioners and Scholars are regaled with a good dinner, and in the evening a large party of old Carthusians dine together in the Great Hall, where some delightful hours are devoted to social intercourse, and recollections of early youth. Not unfrequently some of the illustrious Governors condescend to grace this meeting with their presence. Subjoined is a list of some of the principal guests who dined together in celebration of the last Founder's day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Archbishop of Canterbury | (Preacher of the day) |
| Lord Denman | Rev. H. G. Liddell |
| Sir Robert Peel, Bart. | Rev. Dr. Russell |
| Ven. Archdeacon Clerke | Rev. Dr. Turner |
| Ven. Archdeacon Hale | Rev. G. J. Blomfield |
| Rt. Hon. Fox. Maule | Rev. J. R. Kenyon |
| Hon. and Rev. G. Hastings | Rev. T. Mozley |
| Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell | R. Goldsmid, Esq. |
| Hon. J. C. Talbot | C. Hawker, Esq. |
| Hon. G. Talbot | A. Montgomery, Esq. |
| J. Allen, Esq., Master of Dulwich College | G. J. Turner, Esq. |
| | M. F. Tupper, Esq. |
| C. L. Eastlake, Esq., R. A. | W. Thackeray, Esq. |
| Rev. Dr. Cotton | J. G. Walford, Esq. |
| Rev. Dr. Harding | Colonel C. Wood, &c., &c. |

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## THE GREAT CHAMBER OR OLD GOVERNORS' ROOM.

Charter-House Great Chamber is one of the most distinguished apartments in London. While this estate was in the possession of the Howard family, and for some time after the purchase of it by Thomas Sutton, this apartment was known by the distinction of the "GREAT CHAMBER." It appears to have been either erected by Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, or, rather, as seems more probable, decorated by him between the years 1565 and 1571.

Originally the Great Chamber had an appendage or ante-room, called the Outward Chamber, which included the present passage that leads from the Terrace to the Grand Staircase. This passage has been separated from the Outward Chamber, which now forms the Library, the principal part of which was presented to the Governors by the widow of the late Daniel Wray, Esq., many years a Deputy Teller of the Exchequer, who died at an advanced age in 1783.

The Great Chamber is one of the few rooms in London that preserves the original decorations which it received in the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. Its principal ornament is the chimney-piece, which is of wood, consisting of a centre and two wings, in two stories. The lower

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story contains the ample fire-place with its modern but appropriate dogs, and is flanked on each side by a pair of Tuscan columns supporting the mantle-piece. The upper is in like manner formed by two pairs of columns of the Ionic order, and is surmounted by a cornice. The whole is richly gilt and painted. In the centre compartment of the upper story appear the arms of King Charles I, with the initials C. R. set in an oval, in the spandrels of which are represented the four Evangelists with their appropriate emblems. On the four Ionic pillars belonging to this story are painted the heads of the twelve Apostles; on the surbase of the one pair the annunciation; on that of the other, the Last Supper, the arrangement of the figures in gold on a black ground being similar to that of the celebrated picture of Da Vinci. Below the oval are the arms of Thomas Sutton, with the initials T. S. On the part of the mantel-piece immediately above the fire-place are some emblematical figures of classic antiquity, particularly Mars and Minerva, and paintings of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

The Royal Arms of Charles I, and those of the Founder, together with some other of the decorations, appear to have been introduced in 1626, when the whole was repaired by one Rowland Buckett, who received £50 for his work. Though it is believed that the principal part of the work

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had been executed in the first instance by a foreign artist: as the Earl of Arundel, father-in-law of the Duke of Norfolk, and the Duke himself, are known to have patronized and employed two at least of the Flemish artists, many of whom visited England in the sixteenth century. It might even be the work of the great painter, Hans Holbein, as he was patronized by the family, and died, in 1554, of the plague, in London. The work, therefore, was only repaired, with some alterations, by Buckett.

During many years this Great Chamber ceased to be used for public purposes, and it was then falling into decay; but in 1838 it was cleaned, and, with the various decorations of the room, was restored to a large portion of its original splendour. Its rich tapestry was then cleaned, and arranged in frames on the walls; and the various escutcheons belonging to the House of Norfolk, by which the ceiling is adorned, restored to their proper heraldic colours. The motto of that noble family, "*Sola Virtus in victa*," is inscribed at the north end of the Chamber. By this restoration—for which thanks are due to the zeal of the present Master, we are enabled to trace,—1, the original coat of arms of the House of Howard; 2, The shield of the Dukedom of Norfolk; 3, Of the Earldom; and, 4, Of the Earldom of Arundel, to which the Duke of Norfolk became entitled by

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his marriage with Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. To this last title, Philip, his only son by this marriage, succeeded in right of his mother, after his father had been attainted.

Various other ornaments of less importance may be seen in this Great Chamber. On the ceiling, above the chimney-piece, are inscriptions stating the date of the late repairs, in 1838. At this time also the original window in the Oriel having been blocked up, a new one was opened at the west end of the room, and the outward wall on that side faced with stone and ornamented.

Historically considered, the Great Room at Charter-House possesses very much that is peculiarly interesting. In this apartment the first Governors of the Hospital held their consultations. Among their first orders, the Great Chamber was ordained to be reserved as the place of their assemblies; and, until the year 1754, or 1755, they were accustomed to meet here for the transaction of the business of Charter-House. During half a century previously to the foundation by Mr. Sutton, this grand apartment formed the Drawing-room of one of the greatest noblemen of the kingdom; and, including that period with the *two hundred and thirty-eight* years which have elapsed since that event, this Chamber has received, at various times, many of the most distinguished

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among the ecclesiastics, statesmen, and lawyers, as well as two at least of the Sovereigns of England. In this room it is probable that Queen Elizabeth kept her Court on two occasions on which she visited Lord North at Charter-House, viz. in 1558 and in 1561; and we know that King James I, in 1603, on his arrival in London from Scotland to ascend the throne of England, made it the scene of his splendid sojourn during four days, when he dispensed so liberally his Royal favours, conferring on many English gentlemen the honour of knighthood.

From the long list of eminent personages—very nearly *three hundred*—who have acted as Governors of Charter-House since its foundation in 1611, an extended array of the most illustrious and celebrated of our nation might be made, as having transacted the affairs of this charity. But it will be enough to record here, as indicating their times, the names of *Archbishops*, Abbot, Laud, Sancroft, and Howley; *Bishops*, Andrews, Overall, and Wren; *Dukes*, Albemarle, Marlborough, and Grafton; *Lords Chancellors*, Ellesmere, Bacon, Jeffreys, and Eldon; *Lords*, Clarendon, Somers, Chatham, Liverpool, and Sidmouth; Sir Edward Coke, Sir Robert Walpole, and Sir Robert Peel. Besides these, there were among the magnates of the Commonwealth, the Lord Protector Cromwell, Richard Cromwell, Bradshaw, Fairfax, Lenthal, Selden, Skippon, and

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Sir Harry Vane. These great men, from time to time, have appeared in their official characters as Governors in this grand Chamber, transacting the business of the Hospital. And almost every illustrious character which England produced, from the time of Henry VIII to that of Charles I, visited this room either as attendants on Queen Elizabeth and King James I, who were entertained in it as the guests of its noble possessors, or as Governors of Mr. Sutton's Foundation; and thus they have indicated the Hospital to be one of the most important and useful of the numerous charities of England.

The Font.

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# APPENDIX.

## The following are the estates given by Mr. Sutton for the use of his Hospital before his death:—

1. The Mansion-House, called Charter-House, with the houses, buildings, courts, yards, gardens, orchards, closes, &c. adjoining, in Charter-House Square, *Sutton*, and other streets.
2. A messuage in Hackney.

*In Cambridgeshire.*

3. The manor and estate of *Balsham*, with *Littlebury* and *Hadstock*, granted by Queen Elizabeth.
4. The manor and estate of *Castle Camps.*

*In Essex.*

5. The manor and estate of *Southminster.*
6. The manor and estate of *Hallingbury Bouchers.*
6. The manor and estate of *Cold Norton.*
7. The manor and estate of *Much Stambridge.*

*In Lincoln.*

8. The manor and estate of *Dunsby.*
9. The manor and estate of *Buslingthorpe.*

*In Wilts.*

10. The manors and estates of *Salthrop*, *Blackgrove*, and *Chilton.*
11. The manors and estates of *Elcombe*, *Watlescote*, *Little Wigborow*, *&c.*

See Smythe's "HISTORICAL ACCOUNT."

### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS IN THE GIFT OF THE GOVERNORS OF CHARTER-HOUSE;

WITH THEIR PRESENT INCUMBENTS.

RECTORIES—1. *Balsham*, Cambridgeshire, Rev. William Herbert Chapman.
„ 2. *Horseheath*, ditto, Rev. William Battiscombe.
„ 3. *Castle Camps*, ditto, Rev. George Pearson.
„ 4. *Litlle Hallingbury*, Essex, Rev. Charles Richard Pritchett.
„ 5. *Great Stambridge*, ditto, Rev. Edmund Henry Penny.
„ 6. *Cold Norton*, ditto, Rev. William Holland.
„ 7. *Little Wigborough*, ditto, Rev. Richard Pain.
„ 8. *Dunsby*, Lincolnshire, Rev. William Thomas Waters.
„ 9. *Buslingthorpe*, ditto, Rev. William Ramsden.
VICARAGE—10. *Southminster*, Essex, Rev. George Campion Berkeley.

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## LISTS OF ORATORS AND MEDALLISTS UNDER DR. RUSSELL.

### ORATORS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1816 | Pye, H. A.[1] | 1824 | Berdmore, S. C. J.[8] |
| 1817 | Churton, E.[2] | 1825 | Clare, G. F.[9] |
| 1818 | Allen, J. | 1826 | Lloyd, C. C. |
| 1819 | Jago, W.[3] | 1827 | Allen, G. J. |
| 1820 | Bonney, T.[4] | 1828 | Lukin, C. G. G. |
| 1821 | Lushington, C.[5] | 1829 | Wells, F. B. |
| 1822 | Boyle, C. J.[6] | 1830 | Russell, J. |
| 1823 | Hadfield, G. H.[7] | 1831 | Noad, G. F. |

### GOLD MEDALLISTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1816 | Boone. J. S.[10] | 1824 | Fulton, J. A. |
| 1817 | Allan, J. R. | 1825 | Brome, J. |
| 1818 | Churton, E.[2] | 1826 | Hebert, G.[12] |
| 1819 | Allan, J. W. | 1827 | Yates, J. St. John |
| 1820 | Jago, W.[3] | 1828 | Lushington, H. |
| 1821 | Borrett, W. P.<br>Farre, F. J. | 1829 | Bright, J. E.[13] |
| | | 1830 | Scratchley, C. J. |
| 1822 | Cole, J. G.[11] | 1831 | Freese, J. W. |
| 1823 | Walford, J. D. | 1832 | Whitbread, G. |

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[1] Magdalen Coll. Oxon; Demy 1817: died 1823.
[2] Ch. Ch. Oxon. College Prize, Latin Hexameter Verse, 1820. Assistant in Charter-House School, 1821. Master of Hackney School, 1830.
[3] Ch. Ch. Oxon: died 1823
[4] Master of Rugely Grammar School, 1826.
[5] Ch. Ch. Oxon. Student, 1822.
[6] All Soul's Coll. Oxon. Fellow, 1826.
[7] Pembroke Coll. Oxon. Scholar, 1824. Assistant in Charter-House School, 1829
[8] Ch. Ch. Oxon. Student, 1825.
[9] St. John's Oxon. Fellow, 1826.
[10] Ch. Ch. Oxon. Craven Scholar, 1817. University Prize, Latin Hexameter, and English Verse, 1817. Student of Ch. Ch. 1818. University Prize, Latin Essay, 1820. Assistant in Charter-House School, 1827.
[11] Exeter Coll. Oxon. Fellow, 1826.
[12] Trin. Coll. Camb. Scholar, 1828.
[13] Magdalen Coll. Oxon. Demy 1830.

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## ORATORS AND MEDALLISTS UNDER DR. SAUNDERS.

### ORATORS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1832 | Bode, J.E.[1] | 1841 | Disbrowe, H. S. |
| 1833 | Phillott, H. W.[3] | 1842 | Hall, W. P.[18] |
| 1834 | Corbett, J. W. | 1843 | Fisher, H. W.[23] |
| 1835 | Anson, A. H.[8] | 1844 | Davies, W. H. |
| 1836 | Boothby, H. B. | 1845 | Bowen, E. |
| 1837 | Clifford, C. C.[12] | 1846 | Gatty, R. H. |
| 1838 | Phillimore, G.[13] | 1847 | Dewar, W. W. M. |
| 1839 | Boyd, F. | 1848 | Floyd, C. G.[33] |
| 1840 | Bowen, G. F.[15] | 1849 | Pearson, C. (*appointed*). |

### GOLD MEDALLISTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1833 | *Bode, J. E.[1] | 1842 | *Palmer, E.[21] |
| 1834 | Currey, G.[4] | 1843 | *Fisher, H. W.[23] |
| 1835 | Marshall, G.[5] | 1844 | Palgrave, W. G.[27] |
| 1836 | Joynes, R.[6] | 1845 | Tweed, H. E.[28] |
| 1837 | Marshall, J.[9] | 1846 | Sotheby, H. W. |
| 1838 | Carter, S. R.[10] | 1847 | Wallace, A. J.[31] |
| 1839 | Box, H. A.[14] | 1848 | Stone. W. H.[32] |
| 1840 | Curtis, C. G.[19] | 1849 | *Floyd, C. G.[33] |
| 1841 | Walford, E.[20] | | |

### SILVER MEDALLISTS, OR ACCESSITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1833 | King, H.[2] | *Bode, J. E.[1] | *Phillott, H. W.[3] |
| 1834 | King, H.[2] | *Bode, J. E.[1] | *Phillott, H. W.[3] |
| 1835 | Currey, G.[4] | Joynes, R.[6] | Formby, H.[7] |
| 1836 | Joynes, R.[6] | Marshall, G.[5] | *Anson, A. H.[8] |
| 1837 | Marshall, G.[5] | Carter, S. R.[10] | Chevallier, B.[11] |
| 1838 | Marshall, J.[9] | *Clifford, C. C.[12] | *Phillimore, G.[13] |
| 1839 | Box, H. A.[14] | *Bowen, G. F.[15] | Burrows, L.[16] |
| 1840 | *Bowen, G. F.[15] | Hulme, S.[17] | Curtis, C. G.[19] |
| 1841 | *Bowen, G. F.[15] | *Palmer, E.[21] | Jacobs, H.[22] |
| 1842 | *Palmer, E.[21] | *Palmer, E.[21] | *Fisher, H. W.[23] |
| 1843 | Palgrave, F. T.[24] | Bosworth, F. W.[25] | Elwyn, R.[26] |
| 1844 | Elwyn, R.[26] | Tweed, H. E.[28] | Bosworth, F.W.[25] |
| 1845 | Elwyn, R.[26] | Elwyn, R.[26] | Trotter, L.[29] |
| 1846 | Tweed, H. E.[28] | Hull, H. M.[30] | Sotheby, H. W. |
| 1847 | Hull, H. M.[30] | *Gatty, R. H. | Wallace, A. J.[31] |
| 1848 | Wallace, A. J.[31] | Bingley, R. M. | *Pearson, C. |
| 1849 | Stone, W. H.[32] | Wallace, A. J.[31] | Legge, H. |

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[1] Student and Tutor of Ch. Ch. Oxon. Undergraduate and Bachelor's College Prizes. Hertford Scholar. First Class, Classics. Censor of Ch. Ch. 1844.
[2] Scholar of Wadham Coll. Oxon. Fellow, 1844.
[3] Student of Ch. Ch. Oxon. Bachelor's College Prize. Assistant Master in the School, 1838.
[4] Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor of St. John's Coll. Camb. Bell Scholar, 1835. Wrangler. First Class, Classical Tripos. Whitehall Preacher, 1845. Mathematical Examiner in Charter-House, 1847. Preacher of Charter-House, 1849.
[5] Student and Tutor of Ch. Ch. Oxon. Craven Scholar, 1836. English Essay, 1841. Examiner in Charter-House, 1847. Censor of Ch. Ch. 1849. [6] Scholar of C. C. Coll. Oxon. Fellow, 1847.
[7] Scholar of Brasenose Coll. Oxon. [8] Fellow of All Souls, Oxon.
[9] Ch. Ch. Oxon., Classical Professor of Sandhurst, and an Assistant Master in Westminster, 1847.
[10] Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel Coll. Camb. Wrangler.
[11] Scholar of Brasenose Coll. Oxon.
[12] Fellow of All Souls, Oxon. [13] Student of Ch. Ch. Oxon.
[14] Scholar of Wadham Coll. Oxon.
[15] Scholar of Trin. Coll. Oxon. First Class, Classics, 1844. Fellow of Brasenose. Rector of the Ionian University.
[16] Scholar of Wadham Coll. Oxon. First Class, Classics, 1843. Vinerian Scholar. Assistant Master in the School, 1849.
[17] Scholar of Wadham Coll. Oxon.
[18] Scholar of Trinity Hall, Camb. [19] Post Master of Merton Coll. Oxon. Assistant Master in the School, 1844.
[20] Scholar of Ball. Coll. Oxon. Chancellor's Latin Verse, 1843. Theological Prize, 1848. Do. do. 1849.
[21] Scholar of Ball. Coll. Oxon. Fellow, 1845. Hertford and Ireland Scholar, 1843. Chancellor's Latin Verse, 1844. First Class, Classics. Latin Essay, 1847. [22] Scholar, since Michel Fellow of Queen's Coll. Oxon. First Class, Classics, 1845.
[23] Student of Ch. Ch. Oxon. First Class, Classics, 1848.
[24] Scholar of Ball. Coll. Oxon. First Class, Classics. Fellow of Exeter Coll. 1847. [25] Post Master of Merton Coll. Oxon, 1845.
[26] Scholar of Trin. Coll. Camb. Bell Scholar, 1846. Craven Scholar, 1848. Member's Prize, and Senior Classic, 1849.
[27] Scholar of Trin. Coll. Oxon. First Class, Classics, 1846.
[28] Scholar of Trin. Coll. Oxon, 1846. [29] Post Master of Merton Coll. Oxon, 1845. [30] Scholar of University Coll. Oxon, 1849.
[31] Post Master of Merton Coll. Oxon, 1849. Chancellor's Latin Verse, 1849. [32] Scholar of Ball. Coll. Oxon, 1848.
[33] Slade Exhibitioner of Ch. Ch. Oxon, 1849.

*Note.*—Other open or contested Scholarships in Oxford, at C.C.C., Lincoln, Jesus, Magdalen, Merton, Queen's, and Wadham, have been gained by Scholars in the 6th and 5th Forms, whose names do not appear among successful Candidates for School honours.

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## LISTS OF ORATORS AND MEDALLISTS UNDER DR. RUSSELL.

### ORATORS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1816 | Pye, H. A.[1] | 1825 | Clare, G. F.[9] |
| 1817 | Churton, E.[2] | 1826 | Lloyd, C. C. |
| 1818 | Allen, J. | 1827 | Allen, G. J. |
| 1819 | Jago, W.[3] | 1828 | Lukin, C. G. G. |
| 1820 | Bonney, T.[4] | 1829 | Wells, F. B. |
| 1821 | Lushington, C.[5] | 1830 | Russell, J. |
| 1822 | Boyle, C. J.[6] | 1831 | Noad, G. F. |
| 1823 | Hadfield, G. H.[7] | 1832 | Bode, J. E. |
| 1824 | Berdmore, S. C. J.[8] | | |

### GOLD MEDALLISTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1816 | Boone, J. S.[10] | 1824 | Fulton, J. A. |
| 1817 | Allan, J. R. | 1825 | Brome, J. |
| 1818 | Churton, E.[2] | 1826 | Hebert, G.[12] |
| 1819 | Allan, J. W. | 1827 | Yates, J. St. John |
| 1820 | Jago, W.[3] | 1828 | Lushington, H. |
| 1821 | Borrett, W. P. / Farre, F. J. | 1829 | Bright, J. E.[13] |
| | | 1830 | Scratchley, C. J. |
| 1822 | Cole, J. G.[11] | 1831 | Freese, J. W. |
| 1823 | Walford, J. D. | 1832 | Whitbread, G. |

---

[1] Magdalen Coll. Oxon; Demy 1817: died 1823.
[2] Ch. Ch. Oxon. College Prize, Latin Hexameter Verse, 1820. Assistant in Charter-House School, 1821. Master of Hackney School, 1830.
[3] Ch. Ch. Oxon: died 1823.
[4] Master of Rugely Grammar School, 1826.
[5] Ch. Ch. Oxon. Student 1822.
[6] All Souls' Coll. Oxon. Fellow, 1826.
[7] Pembroke Coll. Oxon. Scholar, 1824. Assistant in Charter-House School, 1829.
[8] Ch. Ch. Oxon. Student, 1825.
[9] St. John's Coll. Oxon. Fellow, 1826.
[10] Ch. Ch. Oxon. Craven Scholar, 1817. University Prize, Latin Hexameter, and English Verse, 1817. Student of Ch. Ch. 1818. University Prize, Latin Essay, 1820. Assistant in Charter-House School, 1827.
[11] Exeter Coll. Oxon. Fellow, 1826.
[12] Trin. Coll. Camb. Scholar, 1828.
[13] Magdalen Coll. Oxon. Demy 1830.

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## ORATORS AND MEDALLISTS UNDER DR. SAUNDERS.

### ORATORS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1833 | Phillott, H. W. | 1841 | Disbrowe, H. S. |
| 1834 | Corbett, J. W. | 1842 | Hale, W. P. |
| 1835 | Anson, A. H. | 1843 | Fisher, H. W. |
| 1836 | Boothby, H. B. | 1844 | Davies, W. H. |
| 1837 | Clifford, C. C. | 1845 | Bowen, E. |
| 1838 | Phillimore, G. | 1846 | Gatty, R. H. |
| 1839 | Boyd, F. | 1847 | Dewar, W. W. M. |
| 1840 | Bowen, G. F. | 1848 | Floyd, C. G. |

| | GOLD MEDALLISTS. | SILVER MEDALLISTS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1833 | *Bode, J. E.[1] | King, H.[2]<br>*Bode, J. E.[1] |
| 1834 | Currey, G.[3] | King, H.[2]<br>*Bode, J. E.[1] |
| 1835 | Marshall, G.[4] | Currey, G.[3]<br>Marshall, G.[4] |
| 1836 | Joynes, R.[5] | Joynes, R.[5]<br>Marshall, G.[4] |
| 1837 | Marshall, J. | Marshall, G.[4]<br>Carter, S. R.[6] |
| 1838 | Carter, S. R.[6] | Box, H. A.[7]<br>Meade, W.<br>Marshall, J. |

[1] Student and Tutor of Ch. Ch. Oxon. Hertford Scholar. 1st Class, Classics.

[2] Scholar of Wadham Coll. Oxon. Fellow, 1844.

[3] Fellow and Tutor of St. John's Coll. Camb. Bell Scholar, 1835. Wrangler, 1st Class, Classical Tripos. Whitehall Preacher, 1845.

[4] Student and Tutor of Ch. Ch. Oxon. Craven Scholar, 1836. English Essay, 1841.

[5] Scholar of C. C. Coll. Oxon. Fellow, 1847.

[6] Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel Coll. Camb. Wrangler.

[7] Scholar of Wadham Coll. Oxon.

[8] Scholar of Trin. Coll. Oxon. Fellow of Brasenose, 1844. 1st Class, Classics.

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| | GOLD MEDALLISTS. | SILVER MEDALLISTS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1839 | Box, H. A.[7] ..... | Box, H. A.[7]<br>*Bowen, G. F.[8] |
| 1840 | Curtis, C. G.[9] ..... | *Bowen, G. F.[8]<br>*Palmer, E.[10] |
| 1841 | Walford, E.[11] ..... | *Bowen, G. F.[8]<br>Curtis, C. G.[9]<br>*Palmer, E.[10] |
| 1842 | *Palmer, E.[10] ..... | *Palmer, E.[10]<br>*Palmer, E.[10] |
| 1843 | *Fisher, W. H.[12] .... | Palgrave, F. T.[13]<br>Bosworth, F. W.[14] |
| 1844 | Palgrave, W. G.[15] .. | Elwyn, R.[16]<br>Hull, J. W. |
| 1845 | Tweed, H. E.[17] .... | Elwyn, R.[16]<br>Elwyn, R.[16] |
| 1846 | Sotheby, H. W. .... | Tweed, H. E.[17]<br>Hull, H. M. |
| 1847 | Wallace, A. J..... | Hull, H. M.<br>*Gatty, R. H. |
| 1848 | Stone, W. H.[18] .... | Wallace, A. J.<br>Bingley, R. M.<br>Wallace, A. J. |

[9] Post Master of Merton Coll. Oxon. Assistant Master in the School, 1844.

[10] Scholar of Ball. Coll. Oxon. Fellow, 1845. Hertford and Ireland Scholar, 1843. Latin Verse, 1844. 1st Class, Classics. Latin Essay, 1847.

[11] Scholar of Ball. Coll. Oxon. Latin Verse, 1843. Theological Essay, 1848.

[12] Student of Ch. Ch. Oxon. 1st Class, Classics.

[13] Scholar of Ball. Coll. Oxon. Fellow of Exeter Coll. 1847. 1st Class, Classics.

[14] Post Master of Merton Coll. Oxon.

[15] Scholar of Trin. Coll. Oxon. 1st Class, Classics.

[16] Scholar of Trin. Coll. Camb. Bell Scholar, 1846. Craven Scholar, 1848.

[17] Scholar of Trin. Coll. Oxon.

[18] Scholar of Ball. Coll. Oxon.

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A

# SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

# ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE

# SCHOOLS:

DRAWN UP AT THE REQUEST OF A PATRON

BY

WILLIAM ROGERS, M.A.,

INCUMBENT OF ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.
1851.

*Price Sixpence.*

Joseph Addy
London.

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LONDON:
SPOTTISWOODES and SHAW,
New-street-Square.

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# ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOLS.

THE Church of St. Thomas Charterhouse is situated at the junction of Aldersgate Street with Goswell Street, in Glasshouse Yard, one of the liberties of the City of London. The district attached to this Church is taken, for the most part, out of the parish of St. Luke, and contains a population of 9000 inhabitants, chiefly, if not entirely, composed of the poorest and most ignorant class; many of them are employed in the City, as porters and artisans, but a great proportion of them get their livelihood in the streets. Those who are above this class are, generally speaking, small retail dealers; and few, if any, are what is called independent, or in a position to contribute anything like an adequate sum for the erection of proper School Buildings for the children of so large a population. To those who are acquainted with London, it is sufficient to say that the district includes Golden Lane, Whitecross Street, and their several adjoining Courts.



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When I first came to this district, Michaelmas 1845, there where no Schools whatever for these people; a few children were collected on Sunday in the Church, and were taught by voluntary teachers. After Christmas, the same year, I opened a School for boys in an abandoned blacksmith's shed, in one of the Courts, where we had a daily attendance of ninety children. At Easter, I procured a room for girls, where from fifty to seventy attended. During this time I was negotiating with the Governors of the Charterhouse and the Church Commissioners, to obtain a piece of ground adjoining the Church, for the purpose of building Schools. This was finally made over to me in the summer of 1846, and operations commenced immediately. Here two rooms were built, capable of accommodating 550 children, the estimated cost of which erection was 1600*l.* The whole expenses (for alterations had to be made in the specifications) amounted to 1750*l.*; the site costing nothing. The boys' School accommodates 200, the girls' 200 girls, and 150 infants. Since their opening, in January 1847, these Schools, with some slight fluctuations in consequence of unavoidable changes in the teachers, have been uniformly full. Indeed, the numbers in the boys' School exceed what the room was originally intended to accommodate. There have seldom been fewer in this School than 230, which those who are acquainted with School

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management will know is equal to 250, as it never happens in a large School that all the children who have paid for the week are in attendance at once; and in the girls' School there have often been as many as 380-90, and even 400 present. The consequence is that the rooms are sadly overcrowded, and the working of the Schools materially impeded.

In the Infant department the children are not so numerous as formerly, which falling off I account for on these grounds:—

I. It is found impossible to teach in an effective manner both girls and infants in one room.

II. The district lies on the other side of Goswell Street, and parents are afraid to send their children across that great thoroughfare.

One of the objects of the New Schools which we contemplate erecting, is to obviate these difficulties by building a separate Infant School on the district side of Goswell Street.

A chief feature in these Schools is the steady increase of the children's payments. When they were first opened I found great difficulty in getting the parents to pay even 2*d.* per week for their



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children's schooling; and the payments amounted to about 80*l.* per annum in the boys' School, and about 50*l.* in the girls'. But gradually the people began to appreciate the benefits of the School, and in consequence of the great improvements we were enabled to introduce through the advantages offered by the Minutes of Council, 1847, we raised our School fees from 2*d.* to 3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.* per week, according to the classes; and at the present time the boys' School is paying at the rate of 160*l.*, and the girls' at 120*l.* per annum. There are two reasons to account for this increase:—

I. The superiority of the Masters whom I engaged at considerable risk, and at first with considerable loss to myself, having guaranteed them, upon my own responsibility, what may perhaps be deemed large salaries, viz., to the first 100*l.*, and to the present 130*l.* per annum, independently of Government allowances for certificate and pupil teachers, conditionally amounting to 50*l.*; but I did this, being fully persuaded that if I was to have a good School, I must have a good Master; and we cannot, or at least we ought not, to have a good Master without paying him an adequate salary. The Schoolmaster in every School, but more especially in an important School like this, with so many pupil teachers under him, has a certain position to maintain, which it is impossible for him to

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do upon the wretched pittance which it has been too common to allot him as his salary. I was also fully convinced, that providing we could establish a good character for teaching, the School would eventually pay its own expenses; and the results clearly show that I was not wrong in my conjectures. The present hopeful condition of the School fully repays me for the anxiety and pecuniary loss I sustained in establishing it upon a proper footing.

II. The pupil teacher system, which has given great life and activity to the School, and has enabled us to carry on our teaching with an energy which it would be utterly impossible to do without them, whatever its results in other schools, it certainly, on the whole, has worked most beneficially in these; and I am convinced that it will produce the same satisfactory effects elsewhere if it be properly watched and superintended by the managers. And here I may remark, that the Government has testified its approbation of our labours by the number of pupils it has apprenticed to the Schools, viz., ten boys and ten girls,—a larger number than has been allowed to any other School in England, and at the current annual cost of 400*l.*

But I must admit that while the pupil teacher system is attended with great practical good as far



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as the School is concerned, it brings with it great responsibilities, and especially in a city like London, where the pupils are necessarily exposed to so much temptation; and the age of their service, from 14 to 19, is a most precarious one,—a season when, either for good or for evil, impressions are made, and their characters are formed. On this account, therefore, though I am fully alive to the advantages of the system, the numbers which have been entrusted to our care have been the source of deep anxiety to me. So sensible, indeed, did I feel of the responsibility of this charge, more especially as regards the girls, many of whom are orphans, that two years and a half ago I made arrangements to receive them into a house which had been hired, and I placed all of them, except two who live at home, under the care and superintendence of an experienced housekeeper, who sees that they are supplied with everything that is necessary for their comfort, and who trains them up in habits of industry and cleanliness. Each girl pays 7*s*. per week for her board and lodging. Part of this sum is defrayed by the Government apprentice money; the remainder is paid, in some cases, by their own relatives,—in one or two, under peculiar circumstances, by a friend. I should have been glad if I could have made a similar arrangement for the boys, but at present I do not see my way sufficiently clear to set such a scheme on foot.

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But though, perhaps, more pains and money have been expended upon the girls' School than upon the boys', results, I must confess, have not been so satisfactory. There are reasons to account for this:—1. The parents are not willing to pay so much for a girl's schooling as they are for a boy's. 2. The plan of teaching girls and infants in one room, though divided by a curtain, has failed on the whole. 3. We have not been so fortunate in our Mistresses as in our Masters, and have been compelled to make several changes, which are of course highly detrimental to the School.

I am happy to say, that I have now entered into an arrangement which I hope will soon render the girls' School as effective as the boys'.

But the most remarkable fact is, that in consequence of raising the School payments, the number of scholars has not fallen off; on the contrary, it has increased to such a degree, that two years ago I was compelled to hire a room to accommodate the overflowing numbers; and in this School there has been, ever since the opening, a fluctuating attendance of from 180 to 220 children. This School, like the first, has been gradually improving in respect to payments. At first we realised about 3*s*. per week; the returns now are at the rate of 17*s*.

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per week. And this important fact has been elicited by the establishment of this School, viz., that providing the children make progress in their education, the parents evidently prefer paying for their schooling to sending them free of expense. In consequence of an arrangement I had made, any child residing in the district, upon application, was admitted on the free list. At first the applications were numerous, but gradually they diminished, and have now almost entirely ceased; and most of the children (all except a few most disorderly and irregular ones) pay, not 1*d.*, the original fee, but 2*d.*, the new fee.

The numbers at present in the three Schools are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Upper Boys' School - | - 250 |
| Lower ditto - | - 190 |
| Girls' and Infants - | - 350 |
| Total - | - 790 |

Great inconveniences having been found to arise from the crowded state of the rooms, from the mixture of infants with girls, and from the uncertain tenure upon which the hired room was held — so precarious, indeed, that the School was liable to be broken up any moment at the will of the occupier of the premises, — and finding that a great demand for Education was springing up everywhere

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around, I determined to set on foot a scheme for the extension of the School buildings. Accordingly, in February last, I waited upon the Lord President of the Council, with a petition signed by upwards of a thousand of the inhabitants, praying him to make a grant of money towards the erection of New Schools. His Lordship received me most courteously on the occasion, and was pleased to say that, taking into consideration the peculiarly destitute condition of the district, and the great success which, under all the difficulties, had attended the present Schools, he should move the Committee of Council on Education to make an extraordinary grant of 800*l.* towards the proposed new buildings.

It is upon the site of the hired room that it is proposed to build the new Schools. They will consist of Industrial Rooms for boys and girls, Committee and Class Rooms, and School accomodation for 800 boys, girls, and infants. I am persuaded that if we can only maintain our character for teaching, these Schools will be as eminently successful as the present ones have been.

When these are completed, we hope to carry out the following arrangements: —

In the present School-rooms there will be two divisions of boys paying at the rate of 1*s.*, and of 6*d.*

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per week, according to the class; and I shall hope to make the same arrangement in the girls' school, which I think may be done when the infants are removed. In the new Schools there will be boys and girls paying 3*d.* and 2*d.* per week, according to the classes; and infants paying 2*d.* per week. And in the Industrial department, providing the scheme can be carried out, the girls will be taught washing and cooking; the boys, tailoring, shoemaking, and other handicraft.

The estimated cost of the new erection, including freehold site, is 4000*l.* Nor do I think that this outlay can be deemed excessive, when it is considered that we have to pay 1400*l.* for a freehold site, with a frontage to Goswell Street, and that there are 2674 square feet to be covered in the following manner: —

Basement — Kitchen, Laundry, and Offices for Girls' Industrial School.

Ground Floor — Committee Room, Teachers' Room, Porter's Room, Industrial Room for Boys.

First Floor — Infant School for 200 and upwards, Girls' School for 200.

Second Floor — Two rooms for 200 Boys each.

And each Floor to be supplied with separate Washing Rooms, Closets, &c.

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Another most important consideration is, that this money is not to be expended upon a mere speculative scheme, which might or might not answer; nor, as is too often the case when schools are built, is there any likelihood that there will be no children to profit by the outlay. The success of the present Schools warrants us in believing that the most beneficial results will attend the projected extension of buildings, and there are at once ready to go into the Schools, when built, collectively, 390 children, as follows: —

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus in Boys' School - - | 50 |
| Second Boys' School in rented apartment | 190 |
| Infants - - - - - | 150 |
| Total - - | 390 |

That is to say, nearly half the number the New Schools are calculated to accommodate. In addition to these it has been ascertained, from domiciliary visits, that there are 700 children in the district alone for whom no School accommodation is provided, many of whom, I am assured, will attend the New Schools; and I am persuaded that infants will flock in, when a separate room is provided for them in a situation which will obviate the necessity of crossing Goswell Street.

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The Industrial School, though recommended by the Committee of Council, I must confess is an experiment; but should it not be found desirable to carry this arrangement out, the rooms will still be available for educational purposes.

There is one more fact which I will briefly touch upon, as showing the desire for education which I believe to have been called forth by the establishment of these Schools. I allude to the Evening Schools. Last year, 570 males and 256 females were admitted, many of whom were quarterly payers and regular attendants. This year, commencing October 2nd, 130 males and 89 females have been already admitted; and I am convinced that very many more would attend, if we could more effectually separate the adults from the children, which arrangement we shall be enabled to carry out when the proposed New Schools are completed, but which at present is impossible.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

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# APPENDIX.

## (A.)

## DAY SCHOOLS.

THE Schools for Boys, Girls, and Infants are open every day in the week (except Saturday) from Nine till Twelve, and from Two to Four. Terms of admission: Boys' Upper School, first class 6*d.*, second class 4*d.*, lower classes 3*d.* Boys' Lower School, 2*d.* per week in all classes. Girls' School, first and second classes 4*d.*, lower classes 3*d.*, Infants 2*d.* Books and slates used in this School are found, but children purchase their own copy books; and reading books, &c., if they choose to buy them, are supplied to them at a very reduced price, in consequence of a Government grant, and many of the children avail themselves of this privilege.

The following is an outline of the course of instruction, and the routine of lessons: —

In the course of instruction, in both Girls' and Boys' School, the first place is given to the Bible, and those subjects which branch immediately from it; lessons from the Old Testament are divided into History, Narrative, Types, and Prophecy; those of the New, into History,

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Discourses, Miracles, and Parables. To these Biblical subjects are added lessons on the Church Catechism, the Liturgy, and Articles. A selection from these heads, taking each in its prescribed course, is given each morning as a lesson to the scholars, before the secular instruction commences. With these lessons it is found most expedient to divide the whole school into three or four sections, instead of breaking it up into twice that number of classes, which is necessary in other subjects. A lesson is then given by a teacher under some one head, notes having been previously prepared, beginning with the section consisting of the least advanced children; the next morning the same teacher gives the same lesson to the next section in advance, taking care to make such additions, and only such, as will be suited to the comprehension of the pupils. This plan is carried out by every teacher, and in every subject, till the whole list has been exhausted, when it is recommenced; this applies chiefly to the Boys' School. In the Girls' School, the scholars are divided, for this lesson, into three sections, which are instructed by the Mistress and two senior apprentices, notes of the lessons having been previously prepared. The plan was introduced at first more especially for the benefit of the pupil teachers, although it is found that equal advantages accrue to the scholars. In the secular lessons the apprentices have each their own class intrusted to them, the whole being superintended by the Master and Mistress.

But although we give such prominence to the religious instruction, it must by no means be supposed that we consider the entire education of the lower classes to consist in the Bible lesson, elementary reading, writing, and arithmetic: it is found from experience, that a knowledge of these elements of education are not in the least compromised by the introduction of such subjects as grammar,

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geography, history, mensuration, vocal music, and lessons upon the natural productions and manufactures of our country; on the contrary, these subjects teach the child the object for which he learns to read, the necessity of being able to write, and the benefit that arises from a knowledge of arithmetic. Nor does so extensive a course prove injurious by shutting out the Bible, for the greater the extent to which the mind is exercised upon various intellectual subjects, the more prepared will it become for the reception of those truths which are of paramount importance. The Bible points to the door of heaven, but the steps thither must be ascended; the intellectual exercises, which ought to constitute the training of the child, are so many steps under the direction of the Bible, as the pioneer in reaching that wished-for summit.

The following are copies of the weekly routine of lessons for the respective Schools: —



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# WEEKLY ROUTINE OF LESSONS.

## ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE UPPER BOYS' SCHOOL.

1 Old Testament.
2 New Testament.
3 Church Catechism.
4 Faith and Duty.
5 Liturgy and Articles.
6 Reading and Spelling.
7 Grammar and Etymology.
8 Writing Copies on Slates.
9 Dictation and Spelling.
10 Writing in Copy Books.
11 Oral Arithmetic.
12 Slate Arithmetic.
13 Mental Arithmetic.
14 English History.
15 Scripture Geography.
16 Geography of the British Empire.
17 General Geography.
18 Object Lesson. 18, Reproduction.
19 Principles of Vocal Music.
20 Mensuration.
21 Mechanics.
22 Mutual Examination.

*Note.* — No. 1. is divisible into History, Types, Prophecies, and Narratives. No. 2. into History, Miracles, Discourses, and Parables.

| Division of Time. | Monday. Class 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | Tuesday. Class 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | Wednesday. Class 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | Thursday. Class 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | Friday. Class 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From h m 8 55 | Assembling: awarding attendance tickets, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| to h m 9 5 | Repeating Hymns, Reading, Singing, and Prayers. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 30 to 10 15 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 15 to 10 45 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 11 |
| 10 45 to 11 15 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 22 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 13 | 22 | 6 |
| 11 15 to 11 45 | 20 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 22 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 22 | 11 | 8 |
| 11 45 to 12 0 | Singing, Grace: and dismissal. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From 1 55 | Assembling: repeating Tables, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| to 2 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 5 to 2 45 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| 2 45 to 3 15 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 9 | 22 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 22 | 13 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 8 | 19 | 19 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 13 |
| 3 15 to 3 45 | 17 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 22 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 6 | Repeating Collect. | | | | | | |
| 3 45 to 4 0 | Singing, Prayers: and dismissal. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 0 to 4 45 | A practising Lesson to one of the Upper Divisions, during the Summer months. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



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# WEEKLY ROUTINE OF LESSONS.

## ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

1 Old Testament.
2 New Testament.
3 Church Catechism.
4 Scripture Geography.
5 Faith and Duty.
6 Liturgy and Articles.
7 Reading and Spelling.
8 Grammar and Etymology.
9 Writing Copies on Slates.
10 Dictation and Spelling.
11 Writing in Copy Books.
12 { Oral Arithmetic. / Slate Arithmetic. / Mental Arithmetic.
13 English History.
14 General History.
15 Mutual Examination.

*Note.* — No. 1. includes History, Types, Prophecies, and Narratives. No. 2. History, Miracles, Parables, and Discourses.

| | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Class | Class | Class | Class | Class |
| Division of Time. | 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th | 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th | 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th | 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th | 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th |
| h m h m<br>From 8 55 to 9 5 | Assembling: awarding attendance cards, &c. | | | | |
| 9 5 to 9 30 | Repeating Hymns, Singing, and Prayers. | | | | |
| 9 30 to 10 0 | 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 | 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 | 3 3 4 4 1 1 1 | 5 5 1 1 2 2 2 | 6 6 2 2 3 3 3 |
| 10 0 to 10 40 | 7 12 11 7 9 12 7 | 7 10 8 7 9 12 9 | 8 12 7 9 12 7 12 | 7 11 14 7 9 12 7 | 7 12 11 7 12 9 7 |
| 10 40 to 11 20 | 11 7 12 9 7 9 12 | 10 7 11 12 7 15 7 | 13 8 12 7 10 14 14 | 10 7 11 12 7 9 15 | 12 11 7 12 14 7 12 |
| 11 20 to 11 50 | 12 11 7 15 12 7 9 | 14 11 7 8 15 7 12 | 12 13 15 10 7 12 7 | 11 15 7 14 8 7 12 | 11 7 12 9 7 12 9 |
| 11 50 to 12 0 | Singing, Grace: and Dismissal. | | | | |
| | A Singing Lesson every Wednesday from 12 to 12 30 by an apprentice. | | | | |
| From 1 55 to 2 10 | Assembling, Singing, repeating Tables, &c. | | | | |
| 2 10 to 3 55 | Needlework. | | | | |
| 3 55 | Singing, Prayers: and Dismissal. | | | | |





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# WEEKLY ROUTINE OF LESSONS.

## ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE LOWER BOYS' SCHOOL.

1 Old Testament.
2 New Testament.
3 Church Catechism.
4 Faith and Duty.
5 Liturgy and Articles.
6 Writing upon Slate.
7 Writing in Copy Books.
8 Dictation and Spelling.
9 Arithmetic, Oral.
10 ,, Practical.
11 ,, Mental.
12 Reading.
13 Grammar and Etymology.
14 Geography, general.
15 ,, British Empire.
16 ,, Palestine.
17 History of England.
18 Gallery Lesson.
19 Reproduction.
20 Mapping.
21 Mutual Examination.
22 Principles of Vocal Music.

*Note.*— No. 1. Includes History, Types, Prophecies, and Narratives. No. 2. History, Miracles, Parables, and Discourses.

| Divisions of Time. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Class | Class | Class | Class | Class |
| | 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th | 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th | 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th | 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th | 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th |
| h m h m<br>From 8 55 to 9 5 | Assembling: awarding attendance tickets, &c. | | | | |
| 9 5 | Prayers. | | | | |
| to 10 0 | 4 4 1 1 3 3 | 1 1 3 3 1 1 | 3 3 2 2 3 3 | 2 2 4 4 2 2 | 5 5 1 1 4 4 |
| 10 0 to 10 30 | 7 12 14 14 6 12 | 14 14 12 6 12 6 | 12 7 12 6 12 6 | 15 15 12 6 12 6 | 7 12 15 15 6 12 |
| 10 30 to 11 15 | 12 7 12 6 12 6 | 10 17 10 12 6 12 | 16 16 7 12 6 12 | 10 13 6 12 6 12 | 10 7 12 6 12 6 |
| 11 15 to 11 45 | 13 13 7 12 14 14 | 17 10 6 9 18 18 | 7 12 16 16 14 14 | 13 10 13 10 18 18 | 20 20 7 12 14 14 |
| 11 45 to 12 0 | Singing, Grace; and Dismissal. | | | | |
| From 1 55 to 2 5 | Assembling: repeating Tables, &c. | | | | |
| 2 5 to 2 45 | 9 17 9 12 9 6 | 11 8 12 11 9 6 | 9 11 9 21 6 12 | 11 8 10 19 11 12 | 12 10 21 9 9 6 |
| 2 45 to 3 15 | 8 9 12 9 6 9 | 22 22 6 12 6 12 | 18 18 21 11 12 6 | 22 22 12 6 12 6 | 21 21 10 21 6 9 |
| 3 15 to 3 45 | 1 1 13 6 18 18 | 8 11 18 18 12 11 | 19 9 17 17 18 18 | 17 11 18 18 6 9 | Repeating Collect. |
| 3 45 to 4 0 | Singing, Prayers: and Dismissal. | | | | |
| 4 0 to 4 45 | A practising Lesson to an Upper Division during the Summer months. | | | | |



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(B.)

## EVENING SCHOOLS.

Any male or female above the age of 14, is admitted to these Schools upon payment of 3*d.* per week, or 2*s.* per quarter. The adults, though taught in the same room, are separated from the children by a curtain. Each night one particular subject is taught. The adults are instructed either by one of the parochial Clergy or by the School-master, in rotation; the children by paid teachers — the Under-master, assisted by the Pupil Teachers, who take it in turns to attend, and who are remunerated for their services. Before and after the stated lesson of the evening, the pupils are occupied either in writing copies or in working sums, under the superintendence of the teachers. The children are divided into two classes — while one class reads aloud, the other is occupied in writing and cypher-ing. The male department is open every night (except Saturday) from 8 to 10. The female department three times a week, from 7 to 9.

The following is a copy of the published programme for the current quarter: —

### Classes for Males.

*Monday.* — Arithmetic, Mechanics, and Mensuration: Mr. Hammond.

*Tuesday.* — Geography and use of Globes: Mr. Vaughan.

*Wednesday.* — Scripture History and Topography: Rev. W. Rogers.

*Thursday.* — Reading, Grammar, and English History: Rev. T. M. Dixon.

*Friday.* — Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.

### Classes for Females.

*Monday.* — The Principles of Mental and Practical Arithmetic: Mr. Hammond.

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*Wednesday.* — Scripture History and Topography; Rev. W. Rogers.

*Thursday.* — Reading, Grammar, and English History: Rev. T. M. Dixon.

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, are taught during the half hour which precedes and the one which follows the hour's Lecture upon the above subjects.

(C.)

It may not perhaps be out of place here to mention, as showing the growing care for their children's welfare evinced by the parents, and which I believe has been called into action by the Establishment of the Schools, that during the three first years after the opening of the Church, when there were no schools, there were 76 children baptized; during the last six years, when there have been Schools, 3400 persons have been baptized.

(D.)

## ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOLS.

The attention of the Friends of Education is earnestly solicited to the following statement on behalf of the above Schools: —

Since their establishment in 1847, the demand for Education in the District has been steadily on the increase. The present schools were intended to contain from 500 to 600 Children. The numbers now receiving instruction in them, and in a room fitted up temporarily, amount to nearly Eight Hundred; and it is ascertained, from domiciliary visits, that there are still upwards of Seven Hundred Children for whom no school accommodation is provided. To remedy this evil, a Site has been purchased, upon which it is proposed to erect School Rooms capable of

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accommodating above Eight Hundred Scholars. The present schools are nearly, if not quite, self-supporting: and are named in the last Report of Her Majesty's Inspector as a very remarkable instance of self-paying Schools. The Donations solicited, therefore, are for the Building Fund only. The Estimated Cost is 4000*l.* With the assistance of the Sums already upon the List, it is confidently hoped that this amount will be raised; but it cannot be denied that great exertions will be required on the part of those interested in the undertaking, as the inhabitants of the district are, for the most part, very poor, and totally unable to contribute an adequate sum to meet the educational wants.

The object of this Appeal has been promoted by the cordial concurrence and approval of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of her Majesty's Privy Council; the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; and R. P. Tyrwhitt, Esq., Magistrate of the Police Court in which the District is included.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by the following Gentlemen: —

Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, 7. Charterhouse Square.
CHARLES GORDON, Esq., 28. Charterhouse Square.
JOHN BROWN, Esq., 1. Whitecross Street.
ARTHUR HOBHOUSE, Esq., 11. New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
Rev. W. A. CARTER, Eton College.
Hon. and Rev. SAMUEL BEST, Abbots Ann, Andover.
ROBERT HESKETH, Esq., 95. Wimpole Street.
Mr. T. HILL, 112. Golden Lane.
Mr. CUTLER, 2. Goswell Road.
Messrs. GOSLINGS & SHARPE, 19. Fleet Street.
Messrs. BARNETT, HOARES, & Co., 62. Lombard Street; *or*, by
Mr. HAMMOND, at the School, Goswell Street.

*November*, 1851.

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| Bank of England - - - - - | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Collected after Sermons, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Rev. J. G. Lonsdale - | 57 | 0 | 0 |
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| Grocers' Company - - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Clothworkers' Company - - - - | 10 | 10 | 0 |
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| Cholmondeley Fund - - - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Earl of Dartmouth - - - - | 25 | 0 | 0 |
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| Edward Peters, Esq. - - - - | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Samuel Gurney, Esq - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Edmund Gurney, Esq. - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Hedworth Barclay, Esq. - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles Freshfield, Esq. - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| David Chapman, Esq. - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. A. Carter - - - - | „ | „ | „ |
| Rev. W. Rogers - - - - - | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Rogers - - - - - | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend - - - - - | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Hobhouse, Esq. - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Arthur Hobhouse, Esq. - - - - | 25 | 0 | 0 |
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| William Farrer, Esq. - - - - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Oliver W. Farrer, Esq. - - - - | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| R. R. Wood, Esq. - - - - | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles Gordon, Esq. - - - - | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Gordon - - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |

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| Bartle J. L. Frere, Esq. - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lady Coltman - - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
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| Lady Reid - - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| S. W. Chapman, Esq. - - - - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Raymond Pelly, Esq. - - - - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hon. Mr. Justice Erle - - - - | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| F. Lowry Barnwell, Esq. - - - - | 5 | 5 | 0 |
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| Magistrates of Clerkenwell Police Court - - | 2 | 2 | 0 |
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| T. B. Herring, Esq. - - - - | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| John Kenyon, Esq. - - - - | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Dealtry - - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Anne Dealtry - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| H. F. W. - - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Marmaduke Robinson, Esq. - - - | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. F. Robinson - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
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| Joseph Burrell, Esq. - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| H. H. Dodgson, Esq. - - - - | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| John Bullar, Esq. - - - - | 2 | 2 | 0 |
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| Mrs. Thetford - - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J. L. Mallet, Esq. - - - - | 2 | 2 | 0 |



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| W. B. Estcourt, Esq. - - - - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Thomas Barstow, Esq. - - - - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Everard - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| J. F. - - - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| John Miles, Esq. - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| J. O. Secker, Esq. - - - - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss A. Bailward - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Tarplee - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. London - - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. William Eglington - - - - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Henry Rogers - - - - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Verger of St. Paul's - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| R. C. Carpenter, Esq. (District Surveyor's Fees) - | „ | „ | „ |
| W. Spottiswoode, Esq. - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |

THE END.

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